FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JULY 1986

Syria, the United States, and Israel

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' denied as "baseless" U.S. media reports that the CIA director recently visited Damascus in an attempt to secure the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon, Radio Monte Carlo reported. Monitored Syrian media have not reported the foreign minister's denial. Meanwhile, Israeli Deputy Prime Minister David Levi told *The Jerusalem Post* of his concern over U.S. attempts to get closer to Syria, stressing that Israel must warn the Americans of the "harmful" results of such a policy. In another development, the Israeli paper *Ha'aretz reported from Washington that a "high-level official"* in the Pentagon has promised U.S. backing for an Israeli strike on Syrian surface-to-surface missile bases, citing the official's view that "the United States will accept it with understanding" if Israel attacks SS-21 bases in Syria. The U.S. official reportedly said Israel would have "no choice" but to destroy SS-21 bases if they are indeed deployed on Syrian territory, asserting that neither Israel nor the United States has a conventional defense to this kind of missile.

Bush Tour

George Bush's arrival in Amman was reported by Amman television, which said the U.S. vice president will discuss the Mideast situation and bilateral relations with King Husayn and other Jordanian leaders during his 4-day visit. Bush will convey a verbal message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Husayn and to the Egyptian president during his tour in Amman and Cairo, Jerusalem radio noted earlier. The radio also cited Peres' remark that Bush's visit to Israel has enriched U.S.-Israeli relations and advanced the Middle East peace process.

In Syria, Damascus radio broadcast commentaries that castigated Bush's "provocative visit to occupied Jerusalem" and his "cheap display" at the Wailing Wall. As for Saudi Arabia's view of Bush's tour, a Riyadh radio commentary said there is "nothing new" in his visit, adding that the only way the Arabs will attain Palestinian rights is through Arab solidarity.

Lebanon

Sources at the Internal Security Forces disclosed that an "important" clue has been discovered in connection with the 29 July car bomb in Al-Barbir, adding that the investigation has made good progress and that a number of people have been arrested, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, the Amal Movement announced the execution of a man who has apprehended in a booby-trapped car several months ago, the radio noted.

Iran-Iraq War

At least 15 Iranian workers were killed and several others were injured in a 31 July Iraqi air raid on the outskirts of Dow Rud, east of Khorramabad, IRNA announced. Earlier, Iran's Guards Corps minister said that Iranian forces are awaiting orders from the Supreme Defense Council to fire surface-to-surface missiles at industrial and military targets throughout Iraq, according to the agency.

OPEC

Attempts by OPEC oil ministers meeting in Geneva to impose a voluntary restraint on production have not been successful, KUNA reported. Ministers from Algeria, Iran, Libya, and Gabon have stated their unwillingness to trim their countries' output unless OPEC lowers its production ceiling to 16 million bbl/day, the agency continued.

Tunisia

An Army lieutenant and the leader of an extremist religious movement were executed by firing squad 31 July, KUNA reported, citing a Defense Ministry statement which added that the two men were convicted of attempted murder and robbery and of raiding financial and security institutions.

Earlier, Tunis radio broadcast a statement by the prime minister announcing President Habib Bourguiba's decision to amalgamate the Ministry of National Education with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Bourguiba appointed Amor Chedli to head the new ministry, transferring former Higher Education Minister Abdelaziz Ben Dhia to the Social Affairs Ministry.

In another development, the Ministry of Energy and Mines announced gasoline price rises in a statement carried by the radio, asserting that the increases are necessary in order to help balance the budget and save energy.

Morocco

A government statement to King Hassan expressed "pride and admiration" for the monarch's work in serving the Arab cause and aspirations of the Islamic world, following Hassan's meeting with the Israeli prime minister, MAP announced.

Southern Sudan

The airport at Juba was reopened 30 July after being completely secured, SUNA announced.

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PLO's Salah Khalaf Views Rift With Jordan

PM301047 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Jun 86 p 15, 16

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf by Salih Qallab; date and place not given]

[Text] Qallab: Do you believe that, after all that has happened between you and Jordan, everything is over and there is no possibility of mending the rift and returning to the [Jordanian-Palestinian] agreement?

Khalaf: It was Jordan that wanted it so. I believe that the stand Jordan took toward the PLO after the 1982 war exposed it to strong pressures from the United States and other countries. At the time when our relations with Amman began to follow the right course we began hearing the story of the substitute homeland and the suggestion that Jordan would soon be witnessing a new immigration from the occupied territories and the Palestinian camps in neighboring Arab countries. The United States and Israel do not want any kind of relations between the PLO and Jordan; they are seeking to eliminate the PLO and destroy it politically, militarily, and physically. Nevertheless, we opened our hearts and souls to the Jordanian Government and forgot the tragic events of the recent past.

Qallab: But there seems to be mediation by Egypt and other Arab countries, if not in order to restore things to normal then at least to freeze the present situation and prevent disputes from exacerbating.

Khalaf: For our part we did not seek such a dispute. Nor were we the party that started it. We regard relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian people as the apple of our eye. There can be no separation between the two peoples, indeed the one people, regardless of all the attempts being made to this end. But I would like to say to those who talk about mediations that Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] was expelled from Amman despite these mediations and that Fatah's offices were closed despite these mediations. From our observation of the Jordanian Government's daily activities we believe that that government is resolved to do what it is doing. The movements toward the Arab countries confirm that the goal is to impose a blockade on the PLO and to create a new impasse for it, so as to paralyze it and shackle it in order to achieve the objective being sought.

Qallab: If these are your views of the recent developments, why do you adhere to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

Khalaf: As I told you, I am one of those who opposed the agreement before and after it was signed. Nevertheless, I have abided by the collective decision and made several visits to Amman, during which I have met King Husayn more than once. We acted from a belief in the need to intensify and unify efforts in order to face the challenges of the present situation. Because of this belief and the desire to carry on with the steps that we had already begun with Jordan, we turned a blind eye to many things. Now that those who signed this agreement with us have abandoned it, I declare at the top of my voice that the agreement is over. Let us declare that, since one side of the partnership has struck the other side, this agreement is no longer the common denominator between us and Jordan.

Qallab: Is it only now, after this long time, that you have found out that Jordan wants you to endorse Resolution 242 and that it is working for solutions accepting the status quo on the basis of the theory that, since military action is impossible at present, we might as well try political action?

Khalaf: As I have already said, I was against the agreement from the beginning. I believe that it did not occur to those who signed it that Jordan had abandoned its previous stands. They were aware that the Jordanian Government wanted a mandate and a power of attorney. Nevertheless, when we accepted the agreement we did so in response to voices from among our people in the occupied territories calling on the PLO to seek coordination with Jordan. We agreed on a joint delegation and on the federation, but we went back on some of our previous stands. To tell the truth, I must say that we agreed to cooperate over the question of representation and agreed on the formulas contained in the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. But when we came to the question of trying to agree on our people's national rights we had no alternative but to declare the truth about the stand we have adopted, namely that we reject Resolution 242. I am fully convinced and certain that this is the attitude of the Palestinian people with all their factions and trends, both in the occupied territory and in the diaspora.

So I would like to ask those who talk about the impossibility of military solutions: What is the real alternative they are seeking? Is the alternative to forsake everything and cancel all the Arab resolutions? Is the alternative to yield to everything that the United States and Israel say and to implement the arrangements that are being made in the area at the expense of the Palestinian people and of their long struggle, which has been going on for more than 60 years?

Jordan has informed us more than once that there are no prospects for solutions that would give the Palestinian people even a small part of their rights, so what precisely does it want now? Does it want us to endorse Resolution 242 and recognize Israel in return for nothing other than autonomous rule in accordance with U.S. and Israeli proposals?

If this is the objective, then I would like to refer those who never tire of continuously talking about our kinfolk under the yoke of occupation to the Palestinian people's views on autonomy. They have expressed these views on many occasions, the latest being at the funeral of the martyr [Nabulus mayor] Zafir al-Masri.

Qallab: But following a recent meeting with King Husayn, Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa called on the PLO to recognize Security Council Resolution 242.

Khalaf: I did not hear those statements that are being attributed to Al-Shawwa, but I am certain that no Palestinian accepts that the PLO endorse Resolution 242. We realize that it is not easy to oppose Resolution 242 and that challenging U.S. schemes is no easy matter, but we prefer this option to accepting that resolution.

We reject Resolution 242 because it does not deal with our cause as the cause of a people striving for self-determination on their own soil.

Qallab: Jordan claims that the closing of the [Fatah] offices and the expulsion of Abu Jihad was for security reasons. It is also being said that you accepted the relationship with Jordan despite knowing its real views because you were trying to establish a status quo and to impose your presence there by force.

Khalaf: That is absolutely untrue. This is evidenced by the fact that, in his famous speech announcing the freezing of relations with the PLO, King Husayn did not say a single word about this matter. The same can be said about the Jordanian Government statement pointing out that the recent measures were in response to the Fatah Revolution Council's statement.

In response to what is being said in this regard I would like to assert that the measures taken against Fatah movement revolutionaries trying to proceed toward the occupied territories were more frequent under the Amman accord than after the agreement was frozen.

During the Amman accord period we were compelled to remain silent over the arrest of our cadres. Out of the desire to continue the march that we had begun, we turned a blind eye to many such measures. We accepted the security excuses put forward even though we were not convinced of them.

Once again I say that clear political motives, which Jordan declared through King Husayn, led to Jordan's adopting this stand against the Amman accord, the Fatah movement, and the PLO. I would like to declare here for the first time that the Jordanian Government informed us more than once that Israel was requesting through the United States the expulsion of Abu Jihad from Jordanian territory.

Qallab: In view of what you are saying, what is the next step the PLO will take, bearing in mind that Jordan has declared that it is going ahead with its steps in the West Bank?

Khalaf: I do not wish to talk about decisions and directions, but I would say that we are preparing ourselves for the worst possibilities because we realize the critical nature of the coming stage and the attempts at encirclement taking place around us.

There is a constant and unequivocal formula, which is that as long as the Palestinian people exist the revolution will continue. Our people are born nationalists; the people are accustomed to standing fast and defending themselves and their finger will remain on the trigger. We are confident that more than 100 million Arabs stand with us and support our people's cause.

Qallab: But are you not afraid that other Arab countries will do what Jordan did?

Khalaf: I do not deny that U.S. pressures are being applied in every direction, but I hope that nobody will fall for these schemes. The Arab situation is going through its worst phase. The official Arab stand is still the same as that adopted during the siege of Beirut in 1982, but this does not mean that darkness is total and that this nation has no will capable of resisting the pressures and the unceasing attempts at blackmail.

Qallab: For some time we have been hearing about differences within the Palestinian leadership. Is it true that some are blaming others for what is happening in Jordan at present?

Khalaf: With regard to the Jordanian question the Palestinian leadership is in agreement over everything. We accepted the agreement and we were sincere in implementing it, and it was the Jordanian Government that abandoned it. With regard to other issues, I do not deny that we in the Fatah movement disagree among ourselves and disagree a lot, but we do so within the framework of one movement, one family, and one home.

We disagree within the framework of unity for the sake of creating a better situation for the Palestinian people's cause. But I would say for the thousandth time that we disagree for the sake of greater unity; we disagree in order to stand against dissident movements. We would like to reassure everybody that Fatah is strong and cohesive and will continue to hold aloft the banner of democracy, freedom, and struggle so that it will remain strong. Fatah opens its arms to all the Palestinian factions without exception.

PNC Meeting Called for 'To Reunify' PLO

JN301425 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] In Tunis, PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said today that five Palestinian organizations have agreed to call for a PNC session in Algeria or in Sudan within 45 days as part of efforts to reunify the PLO. The Palestinian spokesman noted that this agrement was reached during a meeting in Tunis yesterday among officials from the Fatah movement, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Palestinian Liberation Front led by Abu al-'Abbas, and the pro-Iraq ALF.

Reaction to Bush's Middle East Tour Continues

Tour Aims To Separate PLO From People

JN301915 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1748 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush certainly was not surprised by the decisive Palestinian national stand inside the occupied land — a stand reiterating nationalist principles and our people's firm adherence to them as bases for establishing just peace in the Middle East. This decisive Palestinian stand is not new. Envoys of the U.S. Administration to the Middle East have often heard this stand. In fact, the details of the national Palestinian stand as expressed by our masses in the occupied homeland are mentioned in U.S. State Department reports. Undoubtedly, Bush must have been familiar with such reports.

The United States is well aware, and perhaps realizes more than others, that the Palestinian masses, represented by their various figures, institutions, organizations, and national personages in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, support only the PLO and accept only the PLO's program for a just solution. These masses demand only that the PLO program be implemented in order to realize their aims and legitimate rights, headed by their right to return, to exercise self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state. Our people's unified stand in the occupied territory vis-a-vis George Bush, his statements, and his entire visit has been very clear and extremely eloquent. Our people have affirmed to the U.S. vice president that separate solutions are impossible, that bypassing the PLO cannot be allowed, and that the revival of the peace process in the region cannot be accomplished without a clear and full recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

In addition to occupied Jerusalem's strike protesting Bush's visit and the mammoth Palestinian demonstration which raised pro-PLO slogans in front of the U.S. Consulate, the national Palestinian stand evinced firm rejection of U.S. solutions and attempts to find incompetent alternatives to the PLO to promote separate, liquidatory aims against ithe Palestinian cause. This clear stand was expressed by the statement issued by nationalist Palestinian figures which boycotted George Bush's invitation and refused to meet with him because of the obstinate, hostile U.S. stands toward the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The statement clearly said: We in the occupied territory affirm our commitment to just peace which cannot be realized except through recognizing the Palestinian people's right to exercise their sovereignty in their independent state. The only means of realizing this aim is an international conference to be attended by all sides to the conflict, including the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We affirm that any attempt to bypass our legitimate leadership, the PLO, or to find an alternative to it will be doomed to failure.

This is what the Palestinian figures said in their statement which they issued against the Bush tour and his allegations about what he calls the revival of peace efforts. This is the stand of all the Palestinian people, who will continue to adhere to it until everyone submits to the Palestinian people's just demands.

The U.S. vice president has not come to the region to revive peace efforts as he claims. Before arriving in the region, he announced he had no new proposals for the peace process. This clearly means the U.S. vice president came to the region to reactivate separate solutions and to create a schism between the Palestinian people and the PLO to separate the PLO from the Palestinian people. Our people's answer to Bush was a slap in the face for the U.S. Administration and its illusions. Bush will undoubtedly leave the region exactly as he left it, namely, empty-handed. Our people have affirmed there will be no solution if their will and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, are bypassed.

Strike, Demonstrations Staged

JN301839 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A general strike was staged by public utilities in Jerusalem yesterday to protest U.S. Vice President George Bush's tour of the Palestinian city of Jerusalem as well as in expression of the citizens' condemnation of the U.S. policy that is hostile to the Palestinian people and the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our people. Meanwhile, Zionist police took strict security measures in the city's streets, and the so-called border guard arrested scores of youths and merchants.

Palestinian citizens staged a demonstration near the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem at 1800 yesterday to protest the U.S. policy that is hostile to our Palestinian people. Several nationalist personalities also held a meeting the day before yesterday, called for a 1-day strike, and issued a statement condemning U.S. policy on the Palestine question. The statement calls for boycotting Bush and condemning his visit to occupied Jerusalem. The statement says: We affirm our commitment to the just, lasting peace which can be achieved only by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to exercise their sovereignty in their own independent state, adding that an international conference to be attended by all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the Palestinian people' sole legitimate representative, is the only way to achieve a just and lating peace. We also affirm that any attempt to contain the PLO, our legitimate leadership, and to try to find an alternative to it will be doomed to failure.

Palestinians Meet Bush; Show Unity

JN301730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO spokesman has expressed satisfaction with the nationalist stand taken by the Palestinian figures in the occupied territories during their meeting with U.S. Vice President George Bush at the U.S. Consulate in occupied Jerusalem yesterday. The spokesman said that their stand expresses the unity of the Palestinian people in and outside the occupied territory and the failure of all the Israeli and U.S. attempts to find an alternative to the PLO leadership.

Bush Statement, Jordan Visit Viewed

LD302023 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush who today commenced a visit to Jordan at the end of his visit to the Zionist entity, announced that the United States wishes for a direct meeting between King Husayn and Shim'on Peres in order to [word indistinct] the direct talks with Israel, similar to the meetings which took place recently in Ifrane between King Hassan II and Shim'on Peres.

In his statement in the Zionist entity, Bush added that his country has been pursuing this for a long time, and that there is still ample time for that meeting, between King Husayn and Shim'on Peres, and that the United States is working towards its occurance, and that it prefers that the logical follow up would be the Husayn-Peres meeting [as heard].

If we look at these statements, which were given by Bush in the Zionist entity before going to Amman, and compare them with the current events inside and outside the occupied Arab territories, we are able to infer a number of clear facts, which concern the hireling-Zionist-imperialist scheme which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue for the benefit of the hireling-Zionist-American enemy.

The first of these facts is that there is clear coordination between the regime in Jordan and the Zionist entity. This cocoordination specifies the destruction of the remaining national economy in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, through a series of joint Jordanian-Israeli measures. In the forefront of these measures are the Jordanian measures to stop the passage of our people's exports to the East Bank of the River Jordan.

The second of these facts is the coordination between the two sides to get rid of, by one way or another, the patriotic Palestinian personalities and symbols, who are committed to the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and who live in the occupied territories.

In this way, they can bring out the joint hirelings of the Jordanian regime and the Zionist entity. The third fact is: In order to achieve these goals for the benefit of the conspiring sides, the occupation authorities tightened their grip on the patriotic Arab press in Jerusalem through confiscating its issues and suspending its publication on the pretext of (?various) accusations. At the same time, the occupation authorities started to encourage new newspapers, which emerged in Jerusalem with the assistance of Israel, as an obvious mouthpiece for the Jordanian regime. The fourth fact is that all these events took place at the same time as Amman's regime was closing 25 PLO Bureaus and deporting brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], in his capacity as a Palestinian commander and as a chairman of the Palestinian side to the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee [words indistinct], the committee which emerged from the Arab summit conferences.

The fifth fact, is the recent indicator of Peres-Hassan II Ifrane meeting, and what followed it in the news about future meetings to include the Zionists, Jordan, the Egyptian regime, and Morocco. [Words indistinct] those in the occupied territories to be representatives for the Palestinians, and who would participate in the future in these meetings until the liquidation initially of the PLO, and then the liquidation of the Palestinian cause.

These are the prominent facts of the dimensions of the scheme for which the U.S. vice president prepares during his visit to the conspiracy and treason sides. But what these enemies and hirelings plot is not an inevitable fate. The conspiracy was plotted from the first day on which George Bush desecrated the land of our homeland, and was confronted by the brave resistance and rejection by the masses of our Palestinian people in the occupied homeland when they declared a general strike in protest against this conspiratorial visit to the region. The Palestinian personalities and the national symbols there rejected any [word indistinct] with him. [passage indistinct]

Military Spokesman Details Anti-Israeli Operation

JN301848 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of orders, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupeid homeland attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist military patrol as it passed near the Al-Nusayrat camp in occupied Gaza Strip the night before last, burning two vehicles and wounding their occupants. The occupation forces rushed to the area and began an arrest and search campaign against Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group managed to return safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

The enemy radio yesterday morning admitted the operation, but did not refer to any losses among patrol members.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Patrols

JN301912 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Last night the men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked a joint patrol of Zionist intelligence men and the agent Antoine Lahd militias with machine guns and rockets on the Dayr Mimas road in southern Lebanon. The attack destroyed a military troop transportation vehicle, another military vehicle, and either killed or wounded all their occupants.

The men of the joint forces also detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a patrol of the occupation forces on a road in the township of Al-Tayyibah yesterday, damaging a truck and causing several casualties among the patrol members.

Yesterday the joint forces also used machine guns and rockets to attack a center of the occupation forces in the township of Hadafah in southern Lebanon, starting fires in the center and either killing or wounding many Zionists.

Further Reportage on Continuing OPEC Conference

Output Restraint 'Flounders' 30 Jul

LD301744 Kuwait KUNA in English 1701 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 30 (KUNA) — Attempts within OPEC to hammer out a voluntary output restraint policy appeared to have floundered by late Wednesday afternoon, according to conference sources.

One group of OPEC members were willing to trim their output from present levels in order to halt the slide in prices, they said.

This group comprised Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ecuador and possibly Venezuela, they added.

However, another grouping, comprising Algeria, Iran, Libya and Gabon, believed that for voluntary cuts to have any significant impact on prices, the cuts would have to be made from a much lower overall production level than the present 20 million barrels a day.

Ministers in this group this afternoon told journalists that they were not prepared to trim output in an interim price-supporting move unless the cuts were worked out on the basis of a 16 million barrels a day overall ceiling.

Among these were Iran's Gholam Reza Aqazadeh and Libya's Fawzi al-Shakshuki.

A third grouping comprised Iraq, the UAE, and possibly Qatar, who have so far rejected all suggestions that their output be cut, either as a part of a voluntary interim arrangement, or in any eventual re-alignment of quotas, sources said.

Early in the afternoon Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, the current conference president, said that so far offers for voluntary restraint amounting to 1.6 barrels a day had been received.

He refused to say which countries had offered cuts. In the morning session here Dr Subroto had not given a breakdown of the 1.6 million figures.

However, a variety of sources here claimed that Saudi Arabia had offered an interim output reduction of 800,000 barrels a day.

Other figures circulating here, which could not immediately be confirmed, included offers of reductions of 110,000 barrels from Nigeria, 150,000 barrels from Indonesia and 30,000 barrels from Ecuador.

During the afternoon and early evening Dr Subroto continued in his contacts with delegation leaders in an attempt to salvage the voluntary restraint idea.

Conference president Lukman was also due to meet a number of ministers this evening for the same reason.

The 13 OPEC ministers were scheduled to meet for a plenary session late Thursday morning.

Iran's Aqazadeh on Cuts, Ceiling

LD301759 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, July 30, IRNA — Iran is ready to cut its oil production by half a million barrels per day, according to Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh here Wednesday.

Aqazadeh told reporters that once other OPEC members cut their production, Iran, too, would do the same.

The Islamic Republic of Iran calls for a reduced production ceiling from the present 17.5 millions bpd to somewhere between 15-16 barrels per day, the minister said, and noted "we do not accept the voluntary cut-backs from fixed ceiling of 18 million bpd".

Several other OPEC oil ministers have said that their governments were in favor of a 1.6 millions bpd cut-back in OPEC production.

Indonesian Oil Minister Dr Subroto is now busy planning a reduction table based on current quotas. He is waiting for final responses from five or six member states.

Subroto is expected to hold separate talks with other members before next session scheduled for Thursday.

KUWAIT

AL-ANBA' Views Libyan 'Lies' on Peres' Morocco Visit

JN301832 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic
29 Jul 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "What Does the Jamahiriyah Want?"]

[Excerpts] It seems the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in its political program and in relations with Arab countries, pursues a policy of the absurd. The fabrication by the Libyan news agency, an official organ speaking for the Jamahiriyah, of a statement and its attribution to an official Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry spokesman saying that the Morocco visit by Peres was coordinated with Jordan, Egypt, the PLO, and the GCC states, can only be described as an attempt to further split Arab ranks at a time when the need for healing Arab rifts has never been greater.

Observers predicted from the outset that the Libyan Jamahiriyah's reaction to the Peres visit would be hostile and strong, but we were surprised, as were all Arabs, at the initial Libyan reaction playing down the event, with Kuwait taking a frank and clear stand, typical of its foreign policy, particularly on Arab issues and, more specifically, on the Palestine cause. [passage omitted]

The Jamahiriyah's stands on Arab issues are surprising indeed: They have two faces, something we repudiate and reject. We do not believe the Arab nation is unaware of this fact. Kuwait will continue to stick to its national and pan-Arab positions and will pay no attention to such lies because its positions spring from its heart and conscience.

SAUDI ARABIA

Economy Minister on Aid for PDRY Development

LD301754 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1402 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Jul (SPA) — A technical team from the Saudi Development Fund will arrive in Aden, the PDRY, today to have talks with officials there on arrangements for the implementation of some development projects that will be carried out by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia there.

On this occasion, an SPA representative asked Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, the minister of finance and national economy and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Saudi Development Fund, what the aforementioned team will do. He replied that the team's visit is a result of the talks last week between His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President Haydar Bakr al-'Attas of the PDRY. These talks covered spheres of bilateral cooperation on development.

In the context of this cooperation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will provide an easy-term loan of around 110 million Saudi riyals to contribute to the extending and improving of Aden port. The Kingdom will also build and equip a hospital in Aden at a cost of 45 million riyals and build a housing complex in Aden at a cost of 44 million riyals. The two projects will be offered as gifts to the brotherly people of Democratic Yemen.

During its presence in Aden, the technical team will discuss other development projects toward which the brotherly Government of Democratic Yemen has asked the Kingdom to contribute financing. On the other hand, the Kingdom has recently provided other aid to the brotherly country, including ambulances, fire engines, and equipment valued at 15 million riyals. Some of the equipment has been shipped and more will be delivered in the next few weeks, in addition to 2000 tons of locally grown wheat that will arrive in Aden port this week.

The minister of finance and national economy concluded his statement by saying that his majesty the king's directives stipulate paying attention to the development cooperation between the two brotherly countries and supporting the Democratic Yemeni Government's capability to implement its development program for the good of its brotherly people.

Riyadh Says 'Nothing New' in Bush's Mideast Tour

LD302252 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, met a number of Palestinian leaders in the occupied Arab territories to discuss the possibility of his country's participation in finding a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

It is unfair to say whether or not the U.S. vice president's current tour of some capitals of the countries concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict is a success or a failure, because the U.S. official came to the region without any new ideas. Therefore, it is clear that what Mr Bush is after is to become acquainted with the latest developments pertaining to the ideas the Americans had heard from officials in the region concerning the foundations that can be a starting point in the search for a solution.

As is known, the Arab stand is clear and frank and is based on the inevitability of dealing with the facts represented in the need to enable the Palestinian people to achieve its rights through its legitimate representative, the PLO. Ignoring these facts will only lead to an impasse. The U.S. knows this, yet it stops short from participating effectively in its realization for many known and declared reasons, perhaps foremost the demand that the PLO should recognize the so-called Israel's right to existence as a U.S. condition for dialogue with the organization.

Mr Bush's meeting yesterday with a number of Palestinian leaders in the occupied Arab terrritories reflects the feeling therefore that the U.S. still adheres to its previous attitudes toward participating in the search for peace. This is what Mr Bush repeated to the Palestinian leaders when he said that his country is ready for a dialogue with the organization when it recognizes Israel's right to exist. In this case, there is nothing new in the visit of the U.S. official and it does not allow [words indistinct]. This confirms, rather consecrates, the inevitability of Arab solidarity as the only ideal choice for the possibility of the

Arabs getting what they want. This is what was confirmed yesterday by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz during the meeting of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of his majesty when he pointed to the need for the Arabs to meet at a point of agreement. Arab solidarity will enable them to regain their legitimate rights, particularly in relation to their central cause, that of the Palestinian people.

Mubarak Returns From OAU Summit in Ethiopia

NC301119 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him returned to the homeland this afternoon after attending the meetings of the 22d OAU summit in Addis Ababa. [passage omitted]

Speaks on Ties With Ethiopia, Sudan

NC301653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has expressed his belief that Egyptian-Ethiopian relations have entered a new stage and that all doubts which once marred bilateral relations have been removed.

In an exclusive interview with the Egyptian *Al-Musawwar* magazine, to be published the day after tomorrow — Friday [1 August], President Mubarak said that he is pleased at the cooperative spirit which characterized his meeting yesterday with Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. He noted that the Ethiopian president completely understood Egypt's position on cooperation with Ethiopia, as well as on regional issues in the Horn of Africa.

President Mubarak stated that Ethiopia is willing to intensify joint cooperation in the interest of both countries, and that he expects the Higher Committee for Joint Cooperation to meet in both countries every 6 months. Both countries' foreign ministers will chair the committee and its members will include ministers of economy and trade.

The president added that he gave his instructions to the Egyptian economy minister to work at doubling the volume of trade between the two countries and cut the red tape blocking the complete implementation of the recent trade protocol, with particular stress on meat trade.

According to *Al-Musawwar* magazine, the Ethiopian president remarked to President Mubarak: I guess you know, Mr President, that I had a political dispute with President Numayri. But I appreciated your policy of refusing to hand him over out of respect for your customs and constitution.

Mengistu continued: I have been in a similar situation since former PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad took refuge in Addis Ababa. I can promise you that, out of principle, we will never hand him over, regardless of the pressures we may face.

President Mubarak said that the Ethiopian president declared his intention to visit Egypt before the end of 1986.

President Mubarak concluded his remarks on his meeting with Mengistu by expressing hope that their talks may embody a joint cooperation with Ethiopia. This could be an example for south-south dialogue.

Touching on his meeting with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Mubarak said that the 1 1/2 hour meeting was held at Al-Mahdi's request. The president pointed out that he assured the Sudanese prime minister of Egypt's readiness to accept any cooperation formula approved by the Sudan so that distinguished relations between Egypt and the Sudan may continue. The president also informed Al-Mahdi that Egyptian-Sudanese relations are above individuals and above any historical stage undergone by either countries' regimes.

President Mubarak noted that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi renewed his request for extraditing Numayri and that he stressed that Egypt's principles, customs, and constitution dicate that it cannot hand over a former president. This would be an unprecedented act on the international level. He added that Egypt, which abides by the rule of the law, favors having the Egyptian Judiciary settle the dispute.

Commenting on U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to Cairo, the president said that we will listen to Bush's ideas on future peace efforts in light of his talks in Israel and Jordan and his meetings with West Bank leaders.

The president continued: We intend to discuss military debts and high interest rates with the American vice president. He said that these negotiations will be straightforward and direct to preserve relations and avoid a mistake similar to that made by the Americans when they ceased funding the [Aswan] high dam project.

Mubarak continued: I trust that Washington completely understands this problem's dimensions, particularly after efforts made by the four European leaders following my recent visit to Europe.

President Mubarak hopes that, in light of his European talks, the IMF delegation brings new ideas when it comes to Cairo next month.

He added: I am quite aware of our problems. We are very eager to pursue economic adjustment. But we view this adjustment in light of Egypt's social conditions. Thus, a gradual change is wise, provided that it meets its objectives.

In his interview, President Mubarak said that Egypt considers it a priority to expand and strengthen its relations with African countries, noting that the African summit allowed him to meet with more than 26 heads of state in an attempt to bolster these relations.

Commenting on the situation in South Africa, the President said: We are fully convinced of the inevitability of strict economic sanctions against South Africa, so that the black majority may enjoy full political rights.

In conclusion, Mubarak said that the failure of the first round of talks between the developed nations and the African states on the issue of indebtedness and economic recovery should not cause us to despair or lead us to abandon the principle of a north-south dialogue. Both sides have much to gain from such a dialogue.

Court To Prosecute Train Drivers for Striking

NC311042 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 31 (AFP) — Authorities have decided to prosecute 37 train drivers and co-drivers in the State Security High Court here, after a wages strike which paralysed Egypt's rail network on July 7 and 8.

They are accused of forcing other drivers to strike, and face possible hard labour sentences if found guilty.

The right to strike in Egypt is suspended under a state of emergency in force since the assassination of President Anwar al-Sadat in October 1981.

Besides the 37 for the Security Court — two of whom are still being sought — another 26 drivers will face a disciplinary council, on lesser charges of stopping work to pressure the authorities.

Authorities said after the two-day strike, which caused estimated losses of over 400,000 dollars, that they had released some 200 drivers after questioning them. They did not say how many had been detained.

According to the press here Thursday, prosecutions had been kept to a minimum so as not to upset functioning of the rail network.

The strikers were seeking wage rises, risk bonuses and the setting up of a corps of train drivers like that for air pilots and ships' captains.

Despite competition trains remain Egypt's cheapest form of transport, with fares about half those for buses.

Islamic Leader Denies Involvement in Arson

PM310901 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Jul 86 p 1

[*Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* Cairo Bureau report: "Al-Ghazali: Islamists Have Nothing To Do With Cairo Fires"]

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad al-Ghazali has denied that Islamic groups and Islamists in Egypt have anything to do with the recent fire incidents in theaters, nightclubs, video clubs, and liquor stores. The accusations being made against these people, he added, could have been inspired by colonialist and atheist sources, because cultural colonialism has corrupted many minds.

In a statement to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* he added: The evidence of this is the fact that when the recent riots broke out among the central security forces some people hastened to accuse the Islamists, but the integrity of the Egyptian Judiciary and the investigating authorities have acquitted the Islamists and the Islamic group of this charge.

Shaykh al-Ghazali appealed to the Islamic groups to show discipline in their actions so as not to give the enemies of Islam the opportunity to level charges against them every time an incident occurs. [passage omitted]

NPUG Head Protests Husayn 'Anti-PLO, Fatah Trend'

PM301216 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Khalid Muhyi al-Din Sends Cables to Husayn and 'Arafat Resenting Jordan's Decision and Supporting the PLO"]

[Text] NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi al-Din has expressed extreme resentment at the Jordanian Government's decision to close Fatah's offices and expel Abu Jihad [Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir]. In a cable to King Husayn, he said: We were deeply shocked by that decision, which was welcomed by Zionist circles and which only leads to a further deterioration in the Arab position against the enemy and prevents the crystallization of a Jordanian-Palestinian-Arab stand that would help bring about a successful conclusion to the international pressure for a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis through an international conference.

Khalid Muhyi al-Din urged King Husayn to cancel the decision and stop the anti-PLO and anti-Fatah trend.

Muhyi al-Din sent a cable of support to Yasir 'Arafat reaffirming full support for the PLO and its backbone Fatah in their struggle for an independent Palestinian state as the basis of any just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Talks With Soviet 'Experts' Begin in Cairo 30 Jul

NC301338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1245 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA) — Egyptian-Soviet talks at the level of experts began at the Foreign Ministry today. The Egyptian side was led by Ambassador Mahmud Abu al-Nasr, head of the Organizations Department at the Foreign Ministry, while the Soviet delegation was led by Vladimir (Joseph), chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Middle East Department.

Issues of mutual interest, particularly current developments in the Middle East region, were reviewed during today's meeting.

It has been learned that the Soviets presented various aspects of their country's recently announced initiative on the Middle East, which called for an international conference to be held following a preliminary meeting of the five permanent UN member-states.

The talks also dealt with the topics to be included in the next UN General Assembly session agenda, scheduled to be held in New York next September.

Ambassador Abu al-Nasr hosted a luncheon for the Soviet guest and his accompanying delegation today. It should be noted that this Soviet delegation arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit to Egypt scheduled to last for several days. The visit falls within a tour of a number of the region's states, including Saudi Arabia.

AL-AHALI on U.S. Aircraft Production Offer

PM301334 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Military Agreements Behind General Motors Contract; Disagreement in the Cabinet Over Manufacture of U.S. Aircraft in Egypt"]

[Text] An informed source has confirmed that the Egyptian Government is currently studying a U.S. offer for the manufacture of an aircraft similar to Israel's Lavi aircraft. The offer was brought by [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal Abu Ghazalah, who recently visited Washington. He submitted it to the latest cabinet meeting last Wednesday. Some ministers said they were unhappy about the offer, which is supposed to be either in competition with Israel or in joint cooperation with it. Some other ministers objected to the U.S. insistence on bringing Egypt and Israel together in the field of the aviation industry, and some wondered why the United States does not agree to the manufacture of a type of aircraft other than the Lavi military type.

In reply to these objections, the marshal said: When we manufacture this high-quality aircraft we will give it a different name that suits us. If it is very expensive to manufacture such a plane in Israel we can produce it at less cost. Let us seize this opportunity, especially since the offer includes a $200-million grant and a $240-million initial loan for the implementation of the project.

The cabinet did not resolve the matter and a decision on the U.S. offer was postponed to allow more discussions.

Meanwhile, an official letter from the U.S. Defense Department to a high-ranking official last week revealed the secret behind the speedy agreement with General Motors and the reason why it was chosen to the exclusion of all other competitors. The letter, which praised the Egyptian Government's response to the General Motors offer, revealed a link between the project for the production of a new car in Egypt and a project for the manufacture of engine components for the U.S. MBO tanks on the same production lines as the motor car, with the cost paid by the United States and deducted from the U.S. military aid for Egypt in the new fiscal year.

The U.S. Defense Department has asked the Egyptian Government to take security considerations into account in the area to be allocated to General Motors and under no circumstances to have that area occupied within a radius of 2 km at least.

Commentary on 'Farce' of Peace Talks With Israel

PM301234 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 8

['Abd al-Salam Dawud article: "Peace With Israel in the Tabah Fashion"]

[Text] The majority of the Egyptian people certainly supported the peace initiative which Al-Sadat launched with the visit to Jerusalem. We had fought five bitter wars before we thought of attempting to reach an agreement through negotiations. But the Egyptian people's enthusiasm for peace soon died down during the negotiations.

The negotiations seemed endless before a treaty was signed. During the negotiations the Egyptian side showed a maximum degree of patience. Israel, with its great skill in disputation, cunning, and prevarication, was able to exhaust everybody, even the American side.

Finally the peace treaty was signed. But no sooner was the ink dry on the treaty than Israeli aircraft pounded the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Egypt protested against this sudden and treacherous aggression, but Israel gave its traditional excuse of a preventive strike. The situation had hardly calmed down before the Israeli Army invaded Lebanon. Israel's excuse was the same — to protect itself against fedayeen attacks on its settlements in the north. Israel's wanton actions continued in every direction, and in the meantime things in Egypt changed. Husni Mubarak took office and the time for Israeli evacuation drew closer. It was natural for the president to show a maximum degree of patience until the land was liberated.

The land did in fact get liberated, but in the meantime the Egyptians began wondering about Israel's credibility in seeking peace. Indeed, some of those who supported the peace process changed their mind and joined the opposition, because with its actions Israel showed that it had not changed its aggressive stand toward the Arab countries. Egypt being, over and above all, one of these countries and indeed their leader, expected Israel, after signing the peace treaty with it, to abide by the spirit of the treaty and to stop its own aggressive actions so as to give it the opportunity to persuade the Arab countries to join the peace process.

But it seemed as if Israel was bent on proving to the Arabs that the peace it desired meant that it wanted the Arab countries not to oppose it and to agree to give it a free hand to carry out any act of aggression that it might deem fit.

Thus Israel indirectly dashed all the hopes for peace that had flourished. Egypt, which had never lost its Arab character for a single moment nor abandoned its pan-Arab responsibilities, was forced to withdraw its ambassador from Israel and to temporarily suspend the normalization process.

While Egypt was trying to convince Israel that the Arabs viewed the Egyptian experiment with doubts and suspicion, waiting to see whether Israel was genuinely seeking peace, the problem of Tabah emerged.

It is merely 800 square meters of land inside the Egyptian border on which Israel built a hotel. The obvious and simple solution for this problem was for Israel to return the land to its owners in accordance with the provisions of the treaty, in which case it would have the right to claim material compensation for the hotel it built.

But Israel, as if anxious to prove the difficulty of peace with it, went on to reiterate allegations that are unacceptable to logic, to reality, or to the historic documents relating to the land's ownership.

So when Israel realized that Egypt will never abandon this land regardless of its area, it resorted to evasion and circumvention of the problem until it finally agreed on arbitration. But no sooner had Egypt agreed to this solution than a new stage of negotiations began, the stage to agree on the text that the two sides were to submit to the arbitrators.

Delegations flew back and forth between Egypt and Israel, long meetings were held here and there, the United States was once again called upon to mediate, and again meetings and shuttle trips — the term coined by the media during the peace treaty negotiations — were resumed, but Israel was able every time to find a loophole and to procrastinate.

Although the Egyptian leadership has so far shown exemplary patience, ability to tolerate evasiveness, and firm adherence to rights, the Egyptian people have long since begun to grumble and many people have been wondering whether there is really any usefulness in continuing these negotiations, which have become a farce.

In a related development the Arab peoples who had hesitantly begun approaching the peace process have also been wondering about the usefulness of negotiating with Israel.

If negotiations on a piece of land that is no more than 800 square meters in area take so many years, how long will negotiations on the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan, and the establishment of a Palestinian state take? No doubt they will take generations and generations without reaching any results in the end.

What made matters worse is that King Husayn has made an attempt to narrow the gap between the Palestinians on one side and Israel and the United States on the other. Despite the enthusiasm Egypt and other Arab countries have shown for this initiative, Israel played a timely card which aborted everything.

This was the condition that the PLO should recognize in advance the UN resolution recognizing Israel's right to exist.

The PLO rejected this precondition and thus the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement collapsed and the peace process came to a halt. Thus Israel has succeeded in proving to the Arab world that negotiating with it is simply a waste of time and that its constant shouting that it wants direct negotiations with the Arabs is merely an excuse to let the problem evaporate and make a laughing stock of the whole world.

If we add to all this Israel's frenzied activity in arming itself and producing nuclear and cluster bombs and its spying on the arms technology of its ally the United States, then the logical conclusion is that what it says and reiterates is one thing and what it intends is something else entirely.

Thus the peace process is daily drawing closer to a dead end.

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 30 July

Welcomed by Foreign Ministry

JN300919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA) -- PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad today. He was welcomed by Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary; the director of the RCC's liberation movements office; and the director of the Arab desk at the Foreign Ministry.

Meets With Tariq 'Aziz

JN302008 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, current Arab developments were discussed, particularly developments in the Palestine cause and the PLO's call for an Arab summit.

During the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz emphasized Iraq's consistent stand on the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their full legitimate rights under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and minister of interior; the deputy official in charge of liberation movements in the RCC; the Foreign Ministry under secretary; the head of the Arab department at the ministry; and the head of the PLO's Baghdad office.

Ba'th Party Official Meets Cuban Party Official

JN301248 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The chief of the Foreign Relations Bureau at the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command met with Comrade Dr (Cambers), member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in Baghdad today. They discussed ways to promote militant relations and cooperation between the friendly parties. The two sides also reviewed the developments of the Iraq-Iran war, as well as the current international situation.

Communique Details Iranian Shelling, Air Raid

JN301641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,307 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 July 1986]

[Excerpt][passage omitted] The following is a roundup of military activities for last night and today:

1. A force from our units in the I Army Corps northern sector attacked enemy positions opposite our forces. As our men stormed enemy positions, the enemy abandoned their positions and fled, pursued by our fire. A number of enemy men were killed and some enemy positions were destroyed. Our force returned safely to base.

2. One of our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah sighted groups of enemy personnel. They were attacked and a number of them were killed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties. Those who remained alive fled. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units destroyed a rocket launcher, two personnel positions, and one ammunition dump.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps front dealt effective blows to enemy positions, killing three men, destroying one bulldozer and two infantry positions, and seizing one Kalashnikov rifle.

4. Four enemy men were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector, two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed, and two RPG-7 rifles and three Kalashnikov rifles were seized in the II Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. In a cowardly action, the enemy forces shelled residential areas in steadfast Basra with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred 1 child, injured 13 citizens, including 5 children, and damaged a house. The tyrant gang's forces also shelled the Zangi housing complex in Halabjah District, martyring a woman.

At 1413 today, two enemy planes penetrated our border in the northern sector aiming against residential areas in Al-Sulaymaniyah. This led to the injury of two civilians.

While praying to God to have mercy on the souls of our two martyrs and to heal our injured citizens, we reiterate our warnings, which came in our communiques on 28 and 29 July, that these crimes will not go without harsh punishment at the appropriate time. The tyrant Khomeyniites will come to realize the severity of the Iraqi blows.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 July 1986

INA Cites Cairo Periodical on Syrian Executions

JN301603 Baghdad INA in English 1520 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 30, INA — Twenty eight Syrians have been hanged and 190 political detainees were awaiting the same destiny in Palmyra prison, the Arab Human Rights Organization unveiled today.

In its periodical today, the organization said the detainees include Dr. Marwan Raghib, Dr. Muhammad Mansur, Dr. Muhammad Nasir al-Siba'i, Sulayman Mustafa, Mazin Rabi' and Samir al-Hasan, a journalist and members of his family.

U.S. Vice President Bush Arrives in Amman

Welcomed by Prince Hasan

JN301723 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush, his wife, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Amman this evening on a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and senior Jordanian officials dealing with the current situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

Bush was accorded an official welcome at Amman airport. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat led those welcoming the U.S. vice president. Also receiving him were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, Armed Forces chief commander; their wives; the U.S. ambassador in Amman; and the embassy staff.

Received By King Husayn

JN301911 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] His majesty the king and Her Majesty Queen Nur received at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening U.S. Vice President Mr Bush and Mrs Bush.

AL-DUSTUR Reacts to Visit

JN291020 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 JUL 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Bush's Tour"]
[Text] Within the framework of a tour of a number of the region's states, U.S. Vice President George Bush will arrive in Amman tomorrow amid reports that he is not carrying with him anything new regarding the peace issue. Since Bush will not hear anything new after the parties concerned have said all that they have to say, it seems that the objectives of this visit are unrelated to the region's issue.

It appears that this tour is an early opening to the U.S. election campaign, scheduled to begin early in 1988, and it is therefore likely to be a public relations execise to support Bush's campaign as Republican candidate. If this is so, it is not a good sign because for one thing it means that considerations of the U.S. election camapign will, as usual, dominate all important issues, including the Middle East issue.

We welcome the U.S. vice president and wish him a good stay in our country. We also hope that the U.S. Administration has not decided in advance to lose this opportunity of proposing realistic ideas and concepts which can be implemented to reactivate the peace process in the region, especially after the setbacks from which the issue has suffered in recent weeks, and after it has become very clear that Israel rejects just peace and attempts to gain time to fragment Arab ranks and entrench occupation.

President Reagan's administration, which has always said that it has a peace plan, proposed in the fall of 1982, has entirely turned its back on the process of true peace and increased the state of confusion and instability in the Middle East. This makes us doubt the U.S. intentions and substantiates doubts that the U.S. objectives are in harmony with the Israeli plan to gain time and entrench the fait accompli in the occupied territories.

Although we believe that Bush's visit will be another lost opportunity for reactivating the peace process in the region and an occasion that could have resulted in a new ray of hope for all peace-lovers, this will not prevent us from welcoming him as a guest in an Arab country known for its hospitality and friendship.

AL-RA'Y Rejects Direct Talks

JN300845 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 30 Jul 86 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The International Conference Is the Road to Peace"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush will arrive in Amman today. As announced, his visit is within the framework of a tour of the region to get closely acquainted with viewpoints in the region and to listen to the parties to the Arab-Zionist conflict at a stage where everything seems to be quiet regarding efforts to achieve a political settlement. If news agency reports on Bush's statements concerning his call for direct negotiations are true, then we can say that these statements are aimed at bypassing years of political efforts that ended in failure. It is clear that direct negotiations will not lead to a just settlement, and the Zionist enemy's insistence on these direct negotiations means that it ignores the international legitimacy and UN resolutions on withdrawal and on preventing the aggression from achieving its objectives.

The stand to which Jordan is still committed is that the international conference is the only means to achieve a just settlement, and that the attendance of the parties to the conflict and the UN Security Council member-states would guarantee the success of this conference and the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace. Anything outside this framework is a continuation of the vicious circle. Neither direct negotiations, separate deals, nor ignoring the crux of the Middle East crisis can achieve peace. For many considerations, the United States should support these facts. The U.S. responsibility toward peace in the region as part of world peace, its responsibility toward the region's crisis, and its responsibility toward imposing respect for international legitimacy and principles of right and justice necessitate that it should not follow methods that would not lead to results. The United States also should not adopt means that do not achieve objectives or proceed on the course, which experience has proved will not achieve a just peace either in our region or on the international level, or for the region's peoples and the international community.

What will be said to Bush in Amman has repeatedly been said to Washington. The talk about direct negotiations as a form of political blackmail is no longer useful after witnessing the failure of unilateral solutions, direct negotiations, and the bypassing of international legitimacy and the UN resolutions.

Jerusalem Deputy on Territories Development Plan

JN301632 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 30 Jul (PETRA) — Dawud Sulayman, deputy for the Jerusalem district and head of the occupied territory affairs committee in the House of Representatives, has described the Jordanian program for development in the occupied territories as a vital project which meets a popular demand by the various sectors of citizens in the occupied Arab territories. This is because it will provide development projects in all fields which will benefit those citizens, consolidate their economic structure, lessen their subjection to the Israeli economy, and greatly contribute to their adherence to their land and to confronting all forms of Israeli pressure and arbitrary measures.

In an interview with PETRA, Sulayman praised Jordan's persistent, sincere efforts to regain the occupied Arab territories and to save the kinfolk and the holy places. He also praised the role of Jordan — both leadership and government — in supporting the steadfastness of the kinfolk and helping them adhere to their land and confront the arbitrary Israeli schemes to remove them from their land, replace them with Jewish settlers, and empty the Arab territories of Arab citizens.

The Jerusalem deputy called on the citizens in the occupied territories to support these good efforts to implement this program, which will in no way satisfy the Israeli occupation authorities, who are planning and working to confiscate lands, deport inhabitants, control the sources of water, strike at solidarity among Arab citizens, and cast doubt on their strong relationship with their brothers on the East Bank. He said: The practices of some deceitful groups, which are working in the dark and using psychological terrorism to prevent the citizens from freely expressing their views on issues related to their national interests and principal cause — the Palestinian cause — will only serve the enemies of this nation and will be negatively reflected on the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories.

The Jerusalem deputy voiced his confidence in the ability of the Arab people in the occupied territory to close ranks and to confront this group, saying: Experience has proved that our people can confront this cowardly group, reveal its identity, punish it, and reveal its schemes to strike at the sacred unity between the sons of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples whose bases were established by the fathers and grandfathers.

The head of the occupied territory affairs committee in the House of Representatives added: We all believe that saving the land and holy places is the highest priority. We support and bless any effort in this direction which achieves a peaceful, just, and comprehensive settlement based on UN resolutions and within the framework of an international conference attended by all the sides concerned, including the permanent UN Security Council member-states. We also support any effort which achieves the principle of land in exchange for peace.

Sulayman explained that including Gaza in the development program for the occupied territories and granting passports to Gazans residing in Jordan, as well as giving them the right to possess and buy land, affirms the reality and truthfulness of Jordan's pan-Arab stands and its farsightedness in confronting the schemes hostile to the first Arab cause. He said: We will not forget Jordan's support for Gaza and the facilities provided for the export of its agricultural products to back the steadfastness of its citizens.

Briefs

Ambassador to Pakistan Appointed — Amman — *Al-Ra'y* — A royal decree has been issued appointing Fakhri Abu Talib as Jordan's ambassador to Pakistan. [Text] [*Amman Al-Ra'y in Arabic 22 Jul 86 p 1 JN*]

Senate Member Dies — Amman (PETRA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has announced the death of Senate member Radi al-'Abdallah who died yesterday morning. [Summary] [*Amman Al-Ra'y in Arabic 30 Jul 86 p 1 JN*]

Fadlallah on Conditions for Release of Hostages

PM301621 Beirut AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 21-27 Jul 86 pp 19-24

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, Lebanese "Shi'ite spiritual leader," by Hashim Qasim, Maha Samarah, and Zakriya Mahmud in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Reporter: How do you explain the release of the French hostages? Will other hostages be released in the the near future?

Fadlallah: Naturally it takes no great effort to understand that the question of the French hostages' release was from the beginning a means of pressure in the hands of the Islamic republic [presumed reference to Shi'ite group calling for Islamic republic in Lebanon] in order to gain specific stands in its relations with France. A general political view would, I believe, enable us to understand that if a positive situation is achieved through solving certain problems it is natural that this should lead to more positiveness and to the solution of other problems. With regard to the talk about what the future holds, I am afraid I do not have the data that would enable me to make predictions.

Reporter: Some people say that the French hostages have been released because France has changed its policy. Do you believe that the change in French policy affects only Iraq, or does it affect the other countries in the area?

Fadlallah: It is natural that change of the party ruling in France should be followed by a change in French policy. But we do not agree with the many people who attach great importance to such a change, because when big powers formulate their general policies they do so more on the basis of the principles of the country's general policy than on the basis of party politics over which one party differs with another. Therefore, we believe that there is a change in the policy with the aim of getting out of an impasse, because France's Iraqi policy has not been different from that pursued during the De Gaulle era. [passage omitted]

I believe that Chirac's policy of solving outstanding issues between Iran and France represents a return to France's realistic policy of striving not to lose its economic interests in Iran or to undermine its position in countries neighboring it. There is no great change in this policy; it is only a change in the details of an already existing French policy. [passage omitted]

Reporter: Can what has been concluded between France and Iran be concluded between Iran and the United States?

Fadlallah: I do not think that the matter will come to this kind of political settlement between the United States and Iran because the depth of problems between Islamic Iran and the United States is greater than can be resolved in this manner, in view of the fact that U.S. history in Iran constitutes a very deep-seated complex in the Iranian political character. [passage omitted]

Second, the U.S. view of the question of hostages is different from that of France. In France the Frenchman's mentality is nearer to the Middle Eastern mentality — the mentality that is strongly influenced by human relationships on both the popular and the government levels. We find that French people differ from the American people in their view of foreign policy and its effects on internal policy. [passage omitted]

Third, we believe that the U.S. Government is not enthusiastic about solving the problem of American hostages in the area because it benefits from it in implementing its declared policy in the world, particularly in the Middle East, of tackling the question of terrorism. In this manner it can bring pressure to bear on the Lebanese situation and, through it, on the Syrian situation and the Iranian situation, as well as on all those opposed to U.S. policy. Therefore, I do not imagine that the United States is eager to solve this problem. Indeed, I have the impression that the Arab countries were inclined to solve the hostages problem in one way or another but the United States refused because it regards such a solution as a kind of blackmail or concession for use against terrorism. The U.S. Government considers the hostage question an element of political blackmail aimed at securing concessions from it. Consequently I see no prospects in this regard. This is probably why we see that the question of American hostages politically is not the same as the question of the French hostages, because it is a problem without prospects at present, at least in its political aspect.

Reporter: Will they be released?

Fadlallah: As I have already said, when one says never he should be in possession of all the elements of denial [as published]. I do not have all the elements of denial. Perhaps this analysis which I have just made would make the release of the latter easier than the release of the former [as published] on the grounds that the matter is not deeply involved in politics. What I can say is that the problem is confined to a small area; it has not become a political card in the field of bargaining because the political issue is not involved — not at the present stage at least.

Reporter: You said that the United States uses the hostages as a means of pressure and blackmail in the area. If this is a strong means of pressure in the U.S. hands, why then do we give it and why do we not release the hostages?

Fadlallah: This question should be put to those who control the kidnappers. We want to talk about the issue from an analytical viewpoint and on the basis of what we learn from the movement of events. We say that the United States is bringing pressure in order to obstruct the matter. Therefore, we say that the problem could be solved if the other side wished to find certain small elements or small details that would help it to solve this problem in a manner that need not involve major political issues.

Reporter: If the French hostages were in the hands of the Islamic republic and if it helped Iran by releasing them, as you have already said...

Fadlallah: (interrupting)...Iran has the means of pressure to release them.

Reporter: Will Iran apply pressure for the release of American and British hostages?

Fadlallah: In fact, I have no real information in this regard because I have no knowledge of the deep involvements of the issue. When we spoke about the French hostages we did so on the basis of the nature of political moves involved in this case.

Reporter: In practical terms we have a hostages problem. How can we resolve it?

Fadlallah: This question should be put to those who have the means of solving this problem since they are the ones who set the conditions. But I would like to comment on the eagerness to solve political and humanitarian problems in favor of the big powers under the influence of fear of those powers and in order to serve or defend their interests. We must try to create a new spirit. It is this new spirit that will rebel against fear not in a dramatic or theatrical manner but in a realistic manner that would make it feel capable, through its political moves, of creating certain climates of alarm and fear vis-a-vis the parties dominating the world as a counter to the alarm and fear which the big powers are creating. You may say that the big powers have all the means of pressure while what we have are no more than children's toys. I believe that the peoples aspiring to freedom as freedom should be must offer sacrifices in the arena of martyrdom with the aim of creating difficulties for the others on their own territory, even if the latter are in control of that territory. [passage omitted]

Reporter: It is said that there is a great difference between national revolutionary struggle and terror or meaningless heroisms that negatively influence the people's behaviour and concepts. What you are saying sounds as if you are justifying certain terrorism despite the fact that the road to struggle is open.

Fadlallah: In fact, this question raises several issues. When I spoke about our present spirit which is shaken by fear I meant that we need a spirit by which we can face the reality from a firm and strong position, different from the present state of affairs. [passage omitted]

Reporter: What positive results has the kidnapping of hostages achieved since the beginning?

Fadlallah: I am not here defending kidnapping so as to talk about its positive aspects. I am discussing the issue from the standpoint of general political principles that follow ethical courses over which some people may raise doubts. Naturally, there is a positive aspect and a negative aspect to every event in the world. We know many of the questions that were raised over this case or that case of kidnapping which would not have been raised in different circumstances which might or might not satisfy us. But the results are the same.

Reporter: There is a certain view which says that the problem in Lebanon will be ended by striking at the Palestinian camps. What is your opinion and what is your comment?

Fadlallah: The problem is that there are contradictory reports about a conspiracy against the PLO. There are also allegations about a PLO conspiracy against the Palestinian cause. I do not wish to engage in this kind of debate. [passage omitted]

Reporter: What do you think of the Nahariyya operation and similar operations?

Fadlallah: We believe that the value of these operations lies in the fact that they achieve two objectives. First, they do a considerable damage to the Israeli security theory and remind the world of the Palestinian people's existence. The second objective is that such operations recharge the Palestinian, Arab, and Islamic spirit of martyrdom for the sake of the cause and not of individuals or petty political ends. I believe that the Nahariyya operation was a daring operation in this regard because, although it ended with the martyrdom of those who carried it out, it was able to breach the Israeli security wall, thus making Israel feel the blow of its soldiers falling in this field, because Israel cannot tolerate many casualties. [passage omitted]

Reporter: What will your attitude be to security arrangements if Israel withdraws behind the border lines?

Fadlallah: In fact, I am one of those who do not trust Israel. I am not talking about the strategic aspect of my thinking in the Israeli matter, so that it will not be said that I am talking unrealistically under the present political circumstances. I am talking about the Israel with colonialist designs which is trying to exploit and benefit from the political situation in the area. Israel's withdrawal in accordance with terms that are not in the Lebanese people's interests would mean Israel's trying to exploit the situation in its own interest. This is because those who have the power to apply pressures often do so in favor of Israel. Even those who ostensibly work in the Arabs' interest favor Israeli interests. [passage omitted]

Reporter: Does that mean that you are against security arrangements?

Fadlallah: Absolutely, strategically and tactically.

Reporter: Does that mean that the south will remain a battlefield?

Fadlallah: I do not tackle these issues in this consumerist [as published], provocative manner whose objective is to incite the southerner against those who want to liberate him and not against those who want to humiliate and subdue him politically. The difference between me and the others is that the others think only of the present; I think of the future. The history of nations cannot be built on the present decaying bases, rather their history should be founded on the great future in which they can breathe freely. [passage omitted]

Reporter: Did you take part in working out the security plan now being put into effect in Beirut and expected to be implemented in the southern suburb?

Fadlallah: In fact, I have no information on this matter. But one can draw conclusions. Perhaps the silence over this plan by international and regional quarters indicates that there is satisfaction with it.

Reporter: Do you expect the plan to encompass the southern suburb as it did other areas?

Fadlallah: This matter has been the subject of debate, but I do not think that there are internal problems in the southern suburb that warrant a security plan. There are no security problems or ideological conflicts or anything of the sort in the southern suburb. There is also a special characteristic to it in that the contact lines prevent the implementation of a tight security plan because these lines run across the suburb and are not on its edges. The contact lines in Beirut are on its edges. Here it is very difficult to differentiate between the contact lines and the suburb itself. The southern suburb stands across two contact lines, one with the Palestinian camps and the other with the eastern area. How can a security plan be correctly implemented if it prohibits the carrying of arms between these two lines? Therefore, I believe that there is a great difficulty in drawing up a security plan for the southern suburb. [passage omitted]

Ambassador 'Attacked'; Birri Calls for Boycott

NC301722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri today received Sa'id al-As'ad, Lebanon's ambassador to Belgium and the EC, who informed him of the attack he was the victim of at the Foreign Ministry building. Birri said: The Lebanese regime and the organs under its supervision have once again proved their hegemony, arrogance, and continued pursuance of the partitionist plan. Samih al-Sulh, the governor of Jabal Lubnan, was assailed, and today Sa'id al-As'ad, Lebanon's representative to the EC and Belgium, was attacked by a member of the Al-Jumayyil family at the Foreign Ministry building.

Birri added: Ambassador al-As'ad was performing his duties at the Foreign Ministry prior to his return to Belgium when he was ordered, under threat to his life, not to go to the Foreign Ministry. This incident has led us to ask Rashid Karami, the foreign minister and prime minister, to open an immediate investigation and order the transfer of the Ministry's departments to West Beirut.

Birri refused to accept the legitimacy of President al-Jumayyil and his party, saying: We ask all the nationalist ambassadors to boycott the building of those whom he called agents of discord.

Foreign Ministry Sources Respond

NC310807 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Following a political boycott of the government, a call for collective resignation, the formation of the Ministerial Committee, and the attempt to bestow legitimacy on this committee, a call for a boycott of a new kind has now been made. Minister Nabih Birri has asked all Muslim ambassadors to boycott the Foreign Ministry. He has also requested that Prime Minister Rashid Karami order the transfer of this Ministry to West Beirut.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources have expressed surprise at this new divisive call and warned of the grave consequences it will have for diplomatic missions abroad. Minister Birri justified his boycott call by pointing to the fact that Lebanese Ambassador to Belgium Sa'id al-As'ad had recently been attacked and warned not to go to the Foreign Ministry if he valued his life.

According to Foreign Ministry sources, Ambassador al-As'ad has continually engaged in sharp arguments with diplomats. He has also hinted that the situation will soon be exacerbated and that the eastern sector will face difficulties in the near future. He has continuously attacked the presidency.

It is known that Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, Foreign Ministry secretary general, has been trying to preserve the integrity of the diplomatic corps and has therefore overlooked the absence of a number of ambassadors who have failed to report to their work places, choosing to remain at the government house instead. Samih al-Baba, Adib al-Antari, Mahmud Hammud, Sami Qurunful, Zuhayr Hamadan, and a number of other diplomats and administrative officers are included among these people.

Karami Criticizes President's 'Personal Obstinacy'

PM311047 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 23-29 Jul 86 p 11

[Unattributed interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami; date and place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] The legitimacy of the Syrian presence in West Beirut is a point of political controversy. How do you view the matter?

[Karami] It is regrettable that every now and then voices are raised by certain people just to prove their existence by criticizing everything that serves this country's interests. That applies to the Syrian presence in West Beirut, which is actually a continuation of the Syrian presence which came about at the official request of successive presidents and governments.

The question is: Why should such a presence be acceptable in the north and in Al-Biqa', for example, and unacceptable in West Beirut? We say that this presence is the result of an official request. We have frequently requested Syrian forces' support for legitimacy so that this acute Lebanese crisis can come to an end.

[Reporter] Will the security plan extend to the southern suburb, and will additional Syrian forces be brought in for that purpose?

[Karami] The suburb is a part of Beirut, and the extension of the plan to the suburb is a matter of security for the people concerned, as was expressed by Nabih Birri most clearly when he said that measures are currently being taken to pave the way for extending the plan to the suburb and perhaps later to the south and even further, to include all Lebanese areas, in the light of the people's wishes and their need for security which must be consolidated and guaranteed.

[Reporter] What is the connection between the security plan and the camps and contact lines?

[Karami] The plan includes provisions related to the camps and their perimeters, and implementation of this has already begun in agreement with representatives of the Palestinian side. Thank God, the plan has succeeded.

[Reporter] Will the security plan be consolidated politically through an Islamic summit conference in Beirut which actually was supposed to be held 10 days ago?

[Karami] We agreed in Damascus that we would hold an Islamic summit conference to which Their Eminences the Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, and Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra would be invited, but that did not happen because of the absence of some of the main pillars of the meeting.

[Reporter] If an Islamic summit were held in Beirut, would it propose a counterplan to the Christian plan or would it consider a plan for all Lebanon, depending on Syrian support in doing so?

[Karami] The Islamic conference will direct its attention to all Lebanon and will seek to come up with a comprehensive concept that would fulfill the Lebanese people's aspirations. We proceed on Lebanese national grounds, not on sectarian grounds.

[Reporter] The question of renewing the UN emergency forces' term in the south and the implementation of Resolution 425 gained momentum and then subsided. Why is that?

[Karami] Nobody ever thought that the resolution would be implemented during the past short renewal period, which was limited to 3 months, as a result of the attitude taken by France to put pressure on all sides to pave the way for the implementation of the resolution. We hoped that it could be achieved in the light of the UN secretary general's report stressing the need for a plan that would be in harmony with the provisions of that resolution, so that the expected renewal would lead to the beginning of unconditional implementation of the resolution.

[Reporter] You have for some time now been urging collective resignation. What are your motives? What is to be done if President al-Jummayil insists on rejecting that? What are the constitutional outlets?

[Karami] With all ways to official work blocked and with the officials themselves boycotting one another, I came to the conclusion that a just and comprehensive solution was necessary to end this dilemma, facilitate national salvation, and end the people's suffering, particularly in terms of security and economic and living conditions. Since there was no hope that the present legitimate body, with its inner conflicts reaching the point of boycott, would achieve anything, I found it necessary to raise the question of collective resignation because I was not about to resign unilaterally and abandon the people in my ranks. There are at least two parties in government. So how can I abandon my own people and leave the field to the others? That is inconceivable. That is why the resignation should be a collective one. If the cabinet must resign then the president of the republic must also simultaneously resign.

[Reporter] Rashid Karami is known as a man who would not hesitate to take firm stands in times of crisis, as we saw, for example, in 1968 (the Cairo agreement) and 1975 (rejection of army intervention to separate the warring parties). Does your past experience constitute the basis of your current call for collective resignation?

[Karami] If you asked every citizen for his opinion as to how to end his own and his country's suffering, I believe that the answer would not be any different from the conclusion I have arrived at after giving the matter a great deal of thought.

[Reporter] How do you assess your experience of government and of having with you in government militia leaders and a partisan president?

[Karami] I actually thought that, in the country's circumstances, this government formula was the best for ending the crisis; but, even though we agreed on the cabinet statement, which we considered the bare minimum representation of our ambitions, we could only implement a very small portion of the cabinet statement because of differences which occurred after the cabinet was formed and because the president, as a son of the Phalangist Party and of Pierre al-Jumayyil, was unwilling to give up any of the privileges and powers which he considered to be gains for his sect. That is what hampered the accord and reform process. The cabinet formula has failed because of his personal obstinacy.

Birri on Al-Jumayyil Unacceptability, Security Scene

PM310750 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 26 Jul-1 Aug 86 pp 13-14

[Unattributed interview with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Would you continue to call for President Amin al-Jumayyil's resignation even if he adopts new political stands, and particularly if the backstage efforts to bring about a new summit meeting between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and al-Jumayyil succeed?

[Birri] We have a popular proverb which says "only a mad man would test again someone who has already been tested." We have reached a dead end with the current president of the republic. Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has really and truly proved that he is not qualified to be president. Since he became president he has had innumerable chances to put the country on the way to a solution, so much so that he is now nicknamed "the president of lost opportunities." He is no longer worthy of the trust and therefore can neither be relied upon or trusted. In my view the only possible solution is that proposed by Prime Minister Karami [in favor of collective resignation]. As far as we are concerned it would not make any difference if the man in charge of the transitional government is a Muslim or a Christian. What matters is not individuals or affiliations but the salvation of the country and its deliverance from the continuous chaos and deterioration. I believe that Amin al-Jumayyil wants to complete his term and might try to renew it, which is not necessarily in the country's interest. The big question is: Can Lebanon survive with

Amin al-Jumayyil in power? Can the Lebanese pound withstand such a situation? What is needed is a return to one's conscience or what is left of it. The answer to these questions is no. What was the value of the Lebanese pound in relation to the dollar when Amin al-Jumayyil assumed power, and what is it now? When the government of national unity (that is, the present government under Karami) was formed the dollar was worth 3 Lebanese pounds, but now it is worth 13 times that much. What will it be in 2 or 3 years? With the excessive insistence on domination and with the Maronite insistence on political privileges, what I fear most is that these people might wake up one morning to discover that Lebanon no longer exists. We now are really in a state of vacuum and inequilibrium and therefore a state of nonexistence.

[Reporter] All past attempts to maintain security in West Beirut have reached a dead end and collapsed but the security plan implemented recently in that part of the capital — that is, the plan approved during the national Islamic conference held in Damascus on 13 June — has achieved tangible success on the ground. Why has this particular plan succeeded where all other past and similar plans failed?

[Birri] When the Amal Movement staged its uprising against Phalangist hegemony, sectarian army control, and the 17 May agreement, it was not trying to control Beirut's security or present itself as a substitute for the legitimate authorities. After the 6 February 1984 uprising, on 9 February to be specific, I said at a press conference that Beirut is my national crown but it is a dirty shirt which I have no intention of wearing. I advocated the withdrawal of the Amal Movement and the rest of the nationalist parties and said that security should be entrusted to the legitimate authorities represented by the 6th Brigade and the internal security forces. The circumstances prevailing at the time prevented that from taking place, and we know what happened afterward. There can be no doubt that the West Beirut plan is proceeding well and making steady progress. Its effects are beginning to appear in the form of widespread satisfaction among people of all groups. Proceeding from the belief that multilateral partisan security is futile, we have done and are doing our best to facilitate and ensure the success of the plan because we believe that Beirut's security is the only key to a solution in Lebanon. This security plan is the main inlet to the revival of the national plan. There is no doubt that extensive political activities witnessed at national and Islamic levels are one of the fruits of this plan which we seek to strengthen, develop, and extend to include at least the nationalist and Islamic areas if not all Lebanese areas.

If the security plan fails I believe that the future of the nationalist and Islamic forces will be gloomy indeed. The situation cannot withstand any more setbacks at all because what has happened represents almost the last hope. Regardless of the existence or nonexistence of this plan, the Amal Movement has taken and implemented a decision to "go underground" as it was before 1982. I emphasize that this is a final and irrevocable decision. Success and full implementation of the plan would in the future mark the beginning of the implementation of the tripartite agreement reached in Damascus around the end of last year, at least the security aspect of it if not the political aspect which the regime has managed or is trying to abort. If we succeed in West Beirut we will succeed in the other areas. Just like an oil stain, this security plan will spread to other areas concurrently with the accord process.

[Reporter] Some people are saying that the camps war might move from Beirut to the south. How accurate are these claims?

[Birri] There can be no doubt that the painful incidents which occurred in Beirut and the southern suburb between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian brothers, known as the camps war, were a product of a plot having two aims. The first was to undermine the Lebanese national resistance which has forced Israel, for the first time in its history, to pull back unconditionally, because the resistance has proved the falsehood of several slogans which some people used as a cover in the name of liberation and struggle against the occupation enemy. Of course, to undermine the resistance, they had to blemish the reputation of its backbone, which is the Amal Movement. The second aim was to fulfill Yasir 'Arafat's dream of returning not to a liberated Palestine but to Lebanon to have control of the south card or the card of all nationalist Lebanon to place himself in a negotiating position on the one hand and to prove that he is effectively present in the Lebanese arena despite all that has happened since June 1982 and to demonstrate that he can obstruct any solution to the problem of southern Lebanon and also the entire Lebanese crisis if such a solution is not in his interest. Since 'Arafat's plan has been partially defeated in Beirut and the [southern] suburb, Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] is expect to move in two directions:

1. Continue to make preparations in Beirut and the suburb for another round at the appropriate time. Therefore it is not unlikely that he will try to smuggle arms to his supporters and rally the supporters of the Palestinian National Salvation Front to impose a new battle on them.

2. 'Arafat is bound to try to shift the battle to another area which, it seems, will be the south because his media have begun paving the way for that by fabricating incidents which never occurred. We have recently been hearing about various incidents against the Palestinian camps, the latest being against a place called the Jall al-Bahr camp in Tyre which everyone, near or far, involved in Palestinian affairs or not, knows does not exist. If we add to all that the conditions 'Arafat is making for ending the camps war and for not renewing it, we will realize that 'Arafat is proceeding with his plan and that the camps war is a plot which the Amal Movement fell into. We fight Israel and our sole purpose is to fight Israel. We were stabbed in the back. This time we have been more alert. Once bitten twice shy. What have we done? They ignited the camps but the Amal Movement did not fight back. We barely used our simple right of self-defense. It is no longer a secret that we withheld ammunition from the fighters from the first to the sixth day until 60,000 citizens were evicted from the suburb.

[Reporter] More than one Israeli official has recently talked about preparations for "security arrangements" in south Lebanon in cooperation with the Amal Movement. What is your reaction to such talk and to Israeli confirmations?

[Birri] Amal's position on the question of security arrangements is clear, frank, and unequivocal. "Israel is an utter evil" and "dealing with Israel is a sin." Therefore, on the basis of this principled and strategic position we reject all forms of arrangements with Israel outside the framework of the armistice agreement, Resolution 425, and complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territories. Now Israel has a face-saving opportunity of withdrawing in accordance with Resolution 425 and agreeing to the deployment of the Lebanese national army and the UN emergency forces in the so-called security belt. Otherwise, the resistance will force it to withdraw behind the borders just as it has forced it to pull out of most of the Lebanese territories it occupied.

Birri Claims 'Clue' to Al-Barbir Bomb Perpetrators

NC301259 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, has announced the discovery of a clue pointing to the perpetrators of the abominable crime committed in Al-Barbir yesterday. In his capacity as justice minister, he added, he will disclose the results of the investigation to all Lebanese when it has been completed.

Birri continued: All Lebanese citizens must be made aware of the true suspicious elements and the extent of their connections.

In another development, the Amal Movement has decided to execute Muhyi al-Din Salih at Rawdat al-Shahidayn at 1800 today. Salih was caught red-handed in a car rigged with approximately 350 kg of TNT in the Spinneys area several months ago.

Syria's Al-Kasm Denounces Car Bomb Incidents

NC301246 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] In a telephone conversation at noon today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm discussed political and security conditions in Lebanon, particularly the explosions of the last 2 days, the targets of which were innocent citizens.

Prime Minister al-Kasm expressed his sympathy and denounced such incidents, which only serve the Israeli enemy. He extended his condolences to Prime Minister Karami on the victims of the two explosions.

Islamic Grouping Condemns Bombings

NC301325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping's weekly meeting ended at 1430 today. Deputy Dr Zaki Mazbudi read the grouping's statement which forcefully denounced the 'Ayn al-Rummanah and Al-Barbir massacres. The statement described the perpetrators as butchers and called on political leaders and all officials to realize the seriousness of the current state of affairs. It went on to say that we will all be completely ruined if we do not unite very quickly in order to confront the flood tide of the plot and agree on a long truce, to enable a dialogue to take place on ways of reaching accord, salvation, and reforms.

In its statement, the Islamic Grouping expressed its regret that armed men had appeared in the wake of the Al-Barbir explosion. It appealed to the architects of the security plan and those responsible for its implementation to speed up the collection of arms, ensure the closure of the party offices and the gunmen's assembly points, return the occupied buildings to their owners, increase the numers of the security force charged with implementing the plan, and establish fixed centers for this force. The security force should be equipped with whatever it needs to deal forcibly, quickly, and severely with those who are harmed by the plan and seek to impede it, and all corrupt persons.

The Islamic Grouping expressed its regret at the current political stagnation, which has resulted from rigid views, and at the great damage it has done to the deteriorating economic situation. The grouping said that all officials are responsible for the situation in the country, and called on them to look to their national conscience, face the facts, and speed up progress toward an objective and reasonable dialogue.

Syrians Said Unhappy With Junblatt Reaction to Plan

NC301802 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] According to informed sources in Al-Biqa', the Syrians are massing large armored forces in Al-Mudayrij to send them to West Beirut and the southern suburb in case any security setback occurs in either of these areas.

These sources say that the Syrians have begun to harass Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] members in the region, located north of the Damascus road in Hammana and its vicinity, in preparation for handing over this area to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], which has close links to Syrian intelligence.

It has been learned that the Syrian authorities are not happy with Labor Minister Walid Junblatt's negative reaction to the entry of the special Syrian forces into West Beirut and with his opposition to a Syrian military presence in his areas of influence. Sources in Al-Biqa' do not rule out the possibility that there will be fighting between PSP and SSNP gunmen in the Hammana region in the future. They note that the SSNP has reinforced its positions with personnel and equipment from that area up to the approaches to Ra's al-Harf and the town of B'abdat as a prelude to controlling the region with the help of the Syrian forces, which supply the SSNP with arms, equipment, and ammunition.

Fighting Reported on Beirut Combat Lines

NC301404 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] According to security sources, clashes involving the use of antiarmor weapons and mortar shells have been taking place on the combat lines along the Bank of Syria and Lebanon, the port and Al-Hajj Dawud, and Al-'Antabi since 1515 today.

The Security Committee headquarters at the racetrack came under sniper fire at 1525, and tension has been high on the Suq al-Gharb-Shamlan and Kafr Shima-Al-Shuwayfat lines.

It has just been reported that a fire broke out among the trees surrounding the Security Committee headquarters approximately 30 minutes ago. Security sources said firemen could not reach the rapidly spreading fire because of heavy sniper fire.

Al-Baba Confers With Soviet Envoy on Afghanistan

NC301139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Vasiliy Kolotusha met with Ambassador Samih al-Baba, Foreign Ministry acting secretary general, today to convey his country's stand on the withdrawal of a certain number of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The Soviet ambassador asked Al-Baba to communicate this stand to the Lebanese Government. Kolotusha also condemned the bestial and barbaric acts which have taken place in Beirut during the past 2 days. He said that such incidents necessitate a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

For his part, Ambassador al-Baba stated: Our discussions dealt with bilateral relations. We exchanged views about recent events in Lebanon. The Soviet ambassador briefed me on his country's position with regard to Afghanistan.

Foreign Minister Denies Casey Visit

JN301521 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has categorically denied reports from Washington that the CIA director recently paid a secret visit to Syria. Questioning the aim of these reports, Al-Shar' said: These reports are baseless, and William Casey did not pay any visit to Syria. U.S. Administration officials, who asked not to be named, had affirmed that William Casey visited Damascus 3 weeks ago in an attempt to secure the release of all the U.S. hostages held in Lebanon.

Newspapers Criticize U.S. Vice President's Tour

JN300827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In its "With the Events" column and under the headline "The Suspect Tour," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The U.S. vice president's tour comes in accordance with a programmed and studied plan by the Camp David partners. It is meant to give all possible support to the Zionist- imperialist plan, which is designed in the first place to liquidate the Palestine question, and to speedily impose new support amid the state of collapse that prevails in most of the reactionary and agentry regimes — whose dimensions are demonstrated in the meeting between traitor Hassan II and Peres. This meeting represents the onslaught to which our people are being subjected. *Al-Ba'th* continues: Bush visited occupied Jerusalem. He was the first U.S. official to visit a holy place, to wear the Zionist skullcap, and to kiss the Wailing Wall. This was a showy gesture which he felt he had to make and calls for mockery and derision. The Zionists do not need such gestures since they know that the White House and its masters meet all the demands of the Tel Aviv rulers without consideration or justifications, and without questioning why or how.

Tishrin newspaper speaks about Bush leaving his mark on the region. It says: Bush is currently visiting the region and has visited the Zionist entity en route to Egypt. His basic intention is to study what he called the means to free Camp David from its Arab isolation after the momentum it received by the Ifrane meeting. Bush is eager to leave his distinguished mark on the U.S. Middle East policy in his capacity as a certain presidential candidate. What is also certain is that factors exist in the region that will make Shultz change his mind about coming to this region, Factors such as the national will which besieges and blocks the way of apostates.

Call for Talks Derided

JN301550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has resumed his mission in the Middle East by holding meetings with Israeli officials and receiving a number of Palestinian figures living in the occupied territories who were handpicked by the American side. Bush will then go on to Jordan and later to Egypt.

Even if we are to overlook peripheral, albeit significant, activities by Bush during his Israeli visit, such as sending a representative to overfly occupied Golan, touring occupied East Jerusalem, and making a cheap display in front of the Wailing Wall to beg for Jewish votes in the United States, we find in statements by Secretary of State George Schultz and Bush's spokesman an American concern to link Bush's current visit to Peres' Morocco visit and his talks with King Hassan.

When the Americans link the two visits and couple this with a call for direct contacts and separate negotiations between Israel and Arab states, given the imbalance between the two sides, they reveal an old-new American approach, which is their resolve to disregard the United Nations, its charter, and its resolutions on the Middle East and Palestine and to ask Arabs to capitulate to Israel and enter into unilateral negotiations, accepting the fait accompli of Israel's occupation of Arab lands, the areas of which far exceed the land allocated to the Jewish state by the UN General Assembly resolution, known as the Palestine Partition Resolution.

The Americans also reiterate their refusal to acknowledge the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people. By urging the PLO to grant Israel unrequited recognition, while the whole of Palestine and lands of neighboring Arab states are occupied by Israel, which refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, Bush reiterates that the United States is not implementing an American policy in the Middle East, but places American policy and weight on the side of Israel and in the service of Israeli policy, which rebels against the United Nations, its charter, and resolutions. Such policies cannot possibly be successful and cannot lead to real, comprehensive, just, and acceptable peace.

If the United States meant business in working for true and just peace in the Middle East, and not for imposing surrender, it would not have brushed aside the natural and necessary role of the United Nations, or striven with characteristic obstinacy to exclude the world body and monopolize dealing with the situation in the Middle East. This it has done solely in the interest of Israel,its lawlessness, and its schemes to dominate the area militarily, politically, and economically. America commits to only limited guarantees for any solutions because America will not bring Israel to account for any crime it commits. It failed in the past to bring Israel to account for any of its crimes, including attacking the American ship *Liberty*, stealing secrets from the U.S. Defense Department, violating terms governing U.S. foreign aid, flouting UN resolutions, launching aggressive wars, and conquering other people's lands.

The value of American guarantees are exposed by the fact that the United States has no respect even for the pledges which it undertakes and the solutions it imposes on others. A case in point is the inclusion by the United States in the Camp David accords of a proposal by Menahem Begin to entrench Israeli control of occupied Arab territories and deny the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. The proposal came to be known as the autonomy proposal. A timetable was set in the Camp David accords to conduct negotiations on implementating this project. Years have gone by without completing these negotiations and without the United States using its influence on Israel to implement the proposal which was forced upon Egypt by the United States. Of course, the so-called autonomy is not a solution; neither does it meet peace requirements. Its fate, however, serves to give an idea about American commitment to Israel, rather than to peace and principles.

The more the United States drifts away from the United Nations framework and its charter and resolutions, the more unsuccessful its Middle East efforts become and the more exacerbated the situation in the area will be. On the other hand, the closer the United States gets to the UN and its resolutions, the nearer to success it will be.

Peace in the Middle East requires two absolutely indispensable conditions: Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967 by force, and the unconditional and unqualified recognition of the Arab Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to an independent state on their soil. The United States, just like Israel, is very far from dealing with things on the basis of these two conditions. Therefore, the United States defeats its own efforts in the area and must take responsibility for the consequences.

'Nothing New' in Tour

PM301358 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 19 Jul 86 p 2

[Muhammad 'Ali Buzah "Spotlight" column: "Bush's New Tour and the Coming Danger"]

[Text] In a few days Vice President George Bush begins a new tour of the area. The declared purpose of the visit is fact-finding and looking for ways and ideas to break the present deadlock and give momentum to the peace process. This is in addition to finding common denominators between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity that would ensure resolving the crisis and the dispute over the Tabah question and improving relations between both sides.

This means that, as far as the general situation in the area in concerned and according to the visit's declared purpose, there is nothing new in Bush's new tour. Yet many hidden things lie behind it that arouse suspicion, fear, and great caution. The United States has accustomed us to be watchful of its actions. In their tours and shuttle trips its envoys have brought nothing but destruction, ruination, and conspiracies against the Arab nation, its struggle, and its central problem in Palestine.

Our intention here is not to enumerate all such incidents but to recall the fact that the recent barbarous U.S. attack on the Jamahiriyah was the result of trips by the U.S. Administration's envoys and that the savage Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the killing and dispersion of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese people was also the result of Washington's envoy Philip Habib.

Therefore, Bush's new visit too bears the marks of danger and carries within it signs of new dramatic developments in the situation in the area; it is an indication of a new aggression which the U.S. Administration is preparing with its strategic ally, Israel, if not a new conspiracy that would enable the two partners to rearrange the situation in the Arab arena and ensure that it would remain explosive so that it would serve their interests and aggressive designs.

It is from this particular angle that the nature and dimensions of the vice president's new tour can be understood. This calls on the Arabs to deal with it with alertness, caution, and total boycott because the situation in the area no longer needs the exploratory and fact-finding tours of the U.S. Administration's envoys. This situation is well known not only to the United States but also to the whole world, which fully realizes that the principal reason for instability is the present Israeli aggression on and occupation of Arab territories and the continuing U.S. support for Tel Aviv's aggression and disregard for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights.

Armed Struggle Urged To Oppose U.S.

JN301934 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] Brothers on the road of revolution and liberation: During his visit to the Zionist entity within his current tour of the region, U.S. Vice President George Bush was interested in visiting the city of occupied Jerusalem and touring its steets. This is the first visit paid by a U.S. official to the holy city, thereby defying Arab and Islamic sentiments. Standing before the Wailing Wall, George Bush kissed it, thereby showing his concern forpleasing Jewish sentiments and supporting Zionist ambitions in occupied Jerusalem, which is considered the unified capital of the Zionist entity.

The vice president's visit to the holy city and performance of Jewish religious rites by kissing the Wailing Wall express the absolute U.S. support for the Zionist occupation authorities' policies in the occupied territories in general and Jerusalem in particular. Israel views Jerusalem as its unified capital. It therefore rejects returning the city to the status it had before 1967. Israel insists that occupied Jerusalem remain otuside any possible settlement of the Palestine question and the Middle East cirisis.

Hence, Bush's provocative visit to occupied Jerusalem reveals the core of Bush's liquidatory mission in the region, which is aimed at activating the U.S. settlement at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people and their legitimate national rights. The dimensions of the new but old capitulationist deal which the U.S. vice president seeks to bring to the limelight was clarified through Moroccan King Hassan II's treasonous meeting in Morocco with Zionist Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and the talks with him which centered on the U.S.-Zionist settlement in the region and ways to peddle it. The dimensions of this deal also become clear through the speedup of the normalization of relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity.

The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks hurried to occupied Palestine during the presence of the U.S. vice president. This explains the role played by Bush in bringing Egyptian-Israeli viewpoints closer on this issue. At the same time, there arereports about an imminent summit between head of the Egyptian regime Husni Mubarak and Zionist enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. This means that Peres will end his term with two important meetings: one with the godfather of Camp David, King Hassan II, and another with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Undoubtedly, these two meetings will help Peres on the domestic level in the Zionist entity.

Bush's tour of the region, provocative tour of occupied Jerusalem, and meeting with some Palestinian symbols who are outside the Palestinian nationalist course were met with absolute rejection by our Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied homeland. This rejection was represented by the general strike staged in occupied Jerusalem and its surroundings, as well as by the Palestinian nationalist figures' boycott of Bush's invitation to meet with him at the U.S. Consulate in occupied Jerusalem to protest the U.S. policy that is hostile to our Arab nation and the Palestine question.

The real and decisive response to such tours, moves, and meetings among the sides to the U.S. settlement requires escalating armed struggle against the Zionist enemy, closing ranks, Palestinian national unity, and consolidating Arab solidarity on the basis of confronting imperialism and Zionism as well as all schemes and proposals aimed at the Arab nation and its central cause, the Palestinian cause. This is a practical, real, and decisive stand to confront the Zionist aggressors and their U.S. masters. This is the right course by which we can liberate our land and regain our usurped rights.

Statement on Israel Status Viewed

JN310739 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "With the Events" column, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* comments on U.S. Vice President George Bush's proclamation of the Zionist enemy entity as a NATO state. It says: The United States has come up with nothing new by announcing yesterday through its vice president, who is currently in the region, that it intends to give Israel the principal privilege of being treated like a NATO state. Israel already has such a privilege, and what is more it gained it a long time ago. What George Bush announced yesterday was only U.S. recognition of part of the organic relationship and alliance linking Israel with the United States in particular and NATO in general. Throughout the past 20 years there have been many events and signs which emphasized beyond doubt that the United States, the leader and master of NATO, has been giving Israel special treatment and top preference over even the official NATO members.

Under the headline "Introductions to a New U.S. Onslaught Against the Region," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The wild U.S. onslaught against the Arab nation is escalating in various forms. Direct military aggression is one aspect of this onslaught. Within this framework, U.S. Vice President George Bush signed an agreement with the Zionist enemy to set up a relay station for VOA in occupied Palestine. This is a new escalation of the U.S. onslaught against the Arabs as well as an introduction to subsequent stages which — as all signs indicate — will witness an all-out U.S. military, psychological, and political onslaught against the region within the framework of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel and in implementation of its provisions.

Reportage on U.S. Vice President Bush's Visit

Peres, Tourism Minister Comment

TA301241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush met again with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning for a final session of talks prior to Bush's departure for Amman and Cairo. According to the Prime Minister's Office, the vice president will be taking verbal messages from Peres to Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. During this morning's meeting Bush and Peres discussed, among other things, the peace process, the prime minister's visit to Morocco, and the military relationship between Israel and the United States. After the talks, Bush and Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir signed a memorandum on bilateral tourism. At the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem was reporter Steve Weizman.

[Begin recording] [Weizman] This morning's 90-minute meeting between Bush and Peres was described by the U.S. vice president as wide-ranging, with many subjects discussed. The atmosphere, he said, was one of frank and full exchange.

[Bush] A lot of subjects discussed, including the peace process, and we talked a little bit about the Tabah question. We reviewed many of the other items, such as the military relationship between our countries, and I can ask no more. We had an opportunity to visit right from the heart and I go away feeling that this relationship, which we consider moral and strategic and based on friendship, is in very, very good shape.

[Weizman] Prime Minister Peres praised the Bush visit, saying that important subjects can only be properly dealt with by face-to-face discussion. The vice president's trip to this country, he said, had not only enriched the bilateral relationship, but also advanced the Middle East peace process.

[Peres] And I'm convinced that as a result of the visit of the vice president to our country the peace process will gain weight and wind, and I highly apprececiate the visit, the spirit, and this opportunity to contribute what is so dear to the hearts of all of us.

[Weizman] While Bush and Peres were having their private meeting, senior officials from both countries held a working meeting with discussions on the peace process, trade, and most-favored-nation privileges for Israel in the area of arms suppliers. Another subject dealt with this morning was tourism between Israel and the United States. Bush and Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir signed a memorandum affirming their resolve to produce more bilateral tourism and issuing a welcome to Israeli and United States nationals to visit each other's countries. The memorandum at times veered away from the dry language of diplomacy, using phrases such as: Israel, the miracle of the Mediterranean. Israelis were invited to experience America and catch the spirit. Although the memorandum is seen as lacking in substance, Tourism Minister Sharir says it is significant in that despite previous warnings to Americans to stay away from the Middle East, this official document encourages U.S. citizens to come to Israel. Sharir, however, regretted that the Treasury's refusal to abolish travel tax prevented the memorandum from achieving the status of an agreement.

[Sharir] Well, we got bogged down because of the exit tax, because the travel tax, and the Americans have a point on their side. I myself highly champion the cause of abolishing this tax and I hope that this tax will be abolished soon and we are going to pave the way for an agreement.

[Weizman] Do you see any signs that there may be some change on travel tax in the not too distant future?

[Sharir] Well, the finance minister is a very stubborn man, but I will continue to fight and I am sure that it will be abolished.

[Weizman] From the Prime Minister's Office Vice President Bush went to the Knesset and the Foreign Office to make his farewells. At the Knesset, Prime Minister Peres expressed his thanks to Bush, President Reagan, and the United States Government for their friendship and support.

This afternoon the vice president leaves for Amman and then continues to Cairo and, according to the Prime Minister's Office, he will be taking verbal messages from Peres to both Jordan's King Husayn and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The contents of the messages were not made public. [end recording]

R&D Funding Sought

TA301006 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Israel is seeking research and development funding from the U.S. similar to that granted to NATO countries.

This message was conveyed to U.S. Vice President George Bush yesterday, when he toured the Hazerim Air Force base as a guest of the IDF and the Ministry of Defence.

The IDF took the opportunity to reveal publicly details of the Navy's future submarines and missile boat to be built with American aid.

Defence Minister Rabin, Chief of General Staff Moshe Levi and other senior officers briefed the visitor on the military threats facing Israel and the importance of the agreement on strategic cooperation with the U.S.

Bush paid particular attention when told how Israel intended to counter the threats posed by Syria's deployment of long-range surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles. The vice president also heard about Israel's anti-terror capability and witnessed a demonstration by an elite anti-terror unit. These briefings were closed to the press.

The Navy's next-generation submarine and missile boat, although still in the planning stages, were unveiled to the public.

There was a scale model of the submarine, the Dolphin. German-designed, the sub is to be built partly in Ahifa and partly in Europe. At 1,500 tons displacement, it will be about three times as big as the Navy's three aging British-built subs. The boats will have a complement of 33 and a speed of 20 knots.

An illustration showed the new Israeli-designed missile boat, the Lahav, to be built in the U.S.. With a battery of 16 missiles and a displacement of over 1,000 tons, it packs twice the punch of the biggest vessels currently in service. The new boat will be more manpower efficient since it needs the same amount of crewmen, 45, as the present top-of-the-line vessels.

The Lahav is designed to carry a helicopter to extend its reach. It will have a speed of 35 knots. The Rockwell Corporation of America will provide combat systems for both the sub and the missile boat.

Bush spent several hours inspecting various types of Israeli-made weaponry and clambering over a Merkava tank. A former U.S. Navy pilot, Bush paid particular attention to the Air Force's mostly U.S.-supplied airpower and watched a firepower demonstration by Cobra helicopters and a rapid deployment exercise using Hercules planes.

The visit ended with a free-fall parachute exhibition, the last paratrooper landing in front of the Vice President and presenting him with a Bible.

Bush Leaves for Jordan

TA301537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. vice president declared in the Knesset today that his country will maintain Israel's military advantage over all its rivals. George Bush noted that his remarks were also aimed at warning the Soviet Union against any adventurism. He praised Soviet Jewry for their struggle, and demanded that Yosef Bigun and Ida Nudel be released from prison.

Mr Bush concluded his visit to Israel this evening and is now departing for Jordan. Prior to his departure, he participated in the signing ceremony of the agreement to establish VOA transmitters in Israel. The initialing of the agreement to set up VOA transmitters in the 'Arava became possible only after the Americans agreed to attach an accompanying note stating that Israeli companies would carry out more than half the work on the VOA project. Our correspondent Elihu Ben-Or reports that Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was the one who suggested requesting this note. The note was formulated last night during negotiations between the Americans and Yoram Elster, director of the Communications Ministry. An official at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv told our correspondent that he believes the contracts give an advantage to Israeli industry.

Levi 'Shocked' by 'Intolerable' U.S. Situation

TA310604 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
31 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Michael Yudelman]

[Text] Attempts by the U.S. to get closer to Syria should be a source of concern to Israel and may have dangerous consequences, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said yesterday in an exclusive interview with *The Jerusalem Post*.

"We must follow this tendency very carefully and act firmly, also with the Americans, and warn them of the possible results, which are harmful to the peace process," Levi said. He noted that he had warned the U.S. ambassador of this.

The direct results would be psychological — the Arabs would conclude that radicalism pays, Levi said. "Syria wants to show that even a giant like the U.S. is, in the end, reduced to fawn and come to her. That is not healthy and it is to be hoped that the Americans will be disillusioned and see the danger, despite their desire to find new directions," Levi said.

Levi added that the Americans, like the Israelis, must ask themselves certain questions concerning King Husayn's "new direction," which took him to Syria.

"We are following the continuation of Syria's military preparations closely and they are intertwined with Syria's encouragement of terrorist activity," Levi said. "But as for Husayn — the citizens of Israel are under the impression that Husayn is interested in direct negotiations with us, that he is acting to achieve peace with us. And suddenly he gets closer to Syria. This should raise questions here and in the U.S."

Asked about Israel's relations with the U.S. in light of the Pollard affair and other alleged espionage cases, Levi said the situation — in which Israel is repeatedly accused of something that is later denied — is intolerable.

"I am shocked. As one who always saw our relations with the U.S. as vital, I cannot reconcile myself to that attitude. Israel responded (to the Pollard affair) as no other country would have, and allowed people here to be questioned by the Americans.

"We said openly that it was a local action, not part of government policy, and that we regretted it. But despite all that and our willingness to act according to the Americans' will, we are suddenly in a murky atmosphere in which Israel has turned into a suspect."

Levi said that something had to be done to change the atmosphere. "I expect real action, like telling the truth to the American public and media. Making it clear that relations with Israel are among the U.S.'s highest interests, and if any mistakes or misunderstandings occur, it is no reason to nail us every Monday and Thursday with a new affair. Is Israel a burden to America? Are we harming its security?"

Eban: Husayn Rejection of Negotiations Expected

TA301141 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Abba Eban, says he is not surprised by King Husayn's rejection of Vice President Bush's call for direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan. Eban was speaking to our Knesset reporter Jack Katzenell just before Vice President Bush met with the committee.

[Begin recording] [Eban] I think it was to be expected because there is no change in King Husayn's position. His position has been for a long time that he is willing to negotiate only in the context of some international forum and it was for this very reason that Prime Minister Peres, in order to open the door to negotiations, accepted the principle of an international forum, and we therefore withdrew the idea that we should insist upon a strictly bilateral encounter. But Mr Peres, in his speech in the United Nations and also in the Knesset has said that we are willing to accept an international forum.

[Katzenell] Isn't this a rather embarrassing setback for Mr Bush, bearing in mind the nature of his mission here and also the situation back in the United States, where he is viewed as a presidential candidate?

[Eban] Well, it's not for me to ask why Vice President Bush phrased his remarks in that way, but I am sure that the United States knows that King Husayn's position is readiness to negotiate, yes, but only on the condition that there is an international context.

[Katzenell] So you are not too disappointed by the king's reaction?

[Eban] You can't be disappointed because it should have been anticipated. [end recording]

U.S. Official Backs Israeli Attack on Syrian Missiles

TA310906 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar'el]

[Text] Israel would have no choice but to destroy the SS-21 missile bases if they are indeed deployed on Syrian territory. This was said by a high-level official in the Defense Department to *Ha'aretz*.

According to the official, neither Israel nor the United States has an appropriate conventional answer to this kind of missile "and the most effective way to deal with them is by destroying them before they become operative." The official added that if Israel acts in this way, "the United States will accept it with understanding."

Greece To Inform Arabs of 'Final Decision' on Ties

TA201500 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Jul 86 p 14

[Report from Greece by Jean Kohen]

[Excerpt] Athens — Greece is relaying to the Arabs a clear message that it has made a final decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Israel. This was reported by an official Athens source who wished to remain anonymous.

The source added that to ensure that the message is clear, Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias invited Israel's diplomatic representative, Yehezqel Barne'a, for a luncheon on the end of his assignment. It was emphasized that this is the first time that such a gesture has been made toward a representative of his status. The luncheon was attended by five ministers and top government officials. [passage omitted]

Tabah Talks Proceed 'Seriously'; To Continue in Elat

TA301659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Report by Bassam Jabir]

[Text] The Israeli and Egyptian delegations held another session on Tabah this afternoon with the participation of all their members, as well as the members of the U.S. delegation. Delegation heads Avraham Tamir and David Kimche from Israel, and Dr Nabil al-'Arabi from Egypt also took active part in the deliberations. During a brief recess, Dr al-'Arabi said that the negotiations are proceeding seriously and with a clear intention to conclude the work as soon as possible. Al-'Arabi refused to provide his personal assessment regarding the next stage of the talks in Elat.

Meanwhile Israeli delegation sources have reported that the round of deliberations to be held after the tour of the Tabah region will be held at the King Solomon hotel in Elat, so that the Egyptian delegation will not return to Herzliyya on Friday but will continue directly to Egypt.

No Increase in Jordanian Aid to Territories

TA301117 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpts] Since the break between King Husayn and the PLO leadership, with the change in Jordanian policy toward Judaea and Samaria, there has been no change in the speed of funneling the Jordanian aid and there are no signs of the large sums of money Jordan purportedly intends to funnel as part of its 5-year plan for the territories.

This was said yesterday by the coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, at the end of a tour of Bethlehem and Ramallah industrial zones by members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. [passage omitted]

The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, explained that the Civilian Administration encourages development, but the entrepreneurs are not standing in line because of the uncertainty that has prevailed in the area since 1967. He emphasized that despite the great amount of talk about Jordanian aid, there are no signs of it. [passage omitted]

Palestinians Propose Candidacy for Mayoral Positions

TA301020 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Yo'el Greenberg]

[Text] Senior sources in the Judaea and Samaria Civil Administration confirmed yesterday that a number of Palestinians in the area had recently proposed their candidacy for mayoral posts in West Bank towns now run by IDF officers.

Civil Administration head Efrayim Sne was examining the possibility of their appointment, the sources said.

The latest discussions came after three mayoral candidates approved by Jordan last month withdrew their candidacies following Jordan's closure of PLO offices in Amman and expulsion of Yasir 'Arafat's military deputy, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad). The sources said the proposals indicated there was readiness in the West Bank to take office, and this could increase if Jordan showed a more determined policy in the area.

Coordinator of Activities in the Territories Shmu'el Goren denied yesterday that recent Israeli moves in the areas, including measures against the Palestinian press, were part of a new policy linked to Jordan's recent crackdown on the PLO.

"We are not involved in the struggle between Jordan and the PLO," Goren said. "There has been no significant shift in policy, and we will not change our policy in the civilian, economic or security spheres." Goren said policy adjustments would be made only "in accordance with developments in the field," and in order to meet possible threats to security. He made the remarks to reporters of Bet El following a tour of West Bank industries with members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Goren rejected Palestinian charges that recent delays in the distribution of East Jerusalem newspapers in the West Bank, and the threatened closure of the daily *Al-Mithaq* and *Al-'Ahd* magazine, were part of a policy coordinated with Jordan to harass PLO supporters. Goren said the moves against *Al-Mithaq* had been initiated many months before the recent crisis in relations between Jordan and the PLO.

Poll Indicates Public Hawkish on Settlements

TA290746 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] A slight move toward the right in the public's attitude toward territorial compromise in exchange for a peace agreement with Jordan has been registered since June. This emerges from a public opinion poll conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi during the first week of July 1986, before Peres' visit to Morocco.

Of those polled, 6.7 percent are willing to evacuate all the settlements in Judaea and Samaria in exchange for a peace agreement with Jordan, as opposed to 10.2 percent in June; 21.7 percent are willing to evacuate some of the settlements, as opposed to 22 percent in June.

The results also showed that 27.1 percent are willing to freeze new settlements in exchange for a peace agreement with Jordan, a drop from 24.3 percent in June. [sentence as published]

Defense Ministry Denies U.S. Report on Rabin, Lavi

TA301446 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Defense Ministry spokesman stated today that remarks attributed to Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in *Aerospace Daily* to the effect that he had told U.S. officials that he wanted to get rid of the Lavi plane, were not made by the defense minister and are totally incorrect. In the wake of the defense minister's recommendation, the Israeli Government approved the continued development and production of the Lavi, and there are no changes in this decision, the Defense Ministry spokesman said.

F-4 Takes Off With Lavi Engine 30 Jul

TA301628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] An F-4 aircraft mounted with a Pratt and Whitney-made engine intended for the Lavi, instead of one of its regular engines, took off from Israel Aircraft Industries grounds this evening. This is reported by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

Katyusha Rockets Fall in Galilee; No Casualties

TA301540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Several katyusha rockets fell in the Galilee this morning. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. IDF forces conducted searches in the area. The firing originated north of the security strip.

Security Forces Capture Terrorist Gang

Members of 'Fatah Gang'

TA310429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces have captured a terrorist gang whose members belonged to the Fatah organization. The squad was made up of seven members, including four residents of the Rahat bedouin settlement in the Negev. Two of the remaining three are residents of Janin who acted as liaison personnel between the inhabitants of Rahat and the Fatah headquarters in Jordan. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that the squad members were arrested about 3 weeks ago after their leader came to Israel on vacation. Among the detainees are the principal of the Rahat 3 high school, a teacher in the school, and a gas distributor.

Two More Captured 'Last Week'

TA310728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] This morning it was reported that the security forces have captured two terrorists from the village of (Masalun) in Samaria who are suspected of having planted 30 explosive charges throughout Israel over 10 months. The pair, who are brothers, were captured last week.

Shekel Linked to Basket of Currencies Effective 1 Aug

TA310454 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by economics correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] The shekel's exchange rate will be pegged to a basket of major world currencies as of tomorrow, the Bank of Israel announced yesterday, ending a year-old informal policy of linking the currency to the dollar.

The basket will be composed of a weighted average of the currencies of Israel's principal trading partners. The U.S. dollar will make up 60 per cent of the basket; the West German mark, 20 per cent; the pound sterling, 10 per cent; and the French franc and yen, 5 per cent each.

The Bank of Israel stressed that the move was of a technical nature and that there was no intention of effectively devaluing the shekel. The basis for the new basket values will be the rates of exchange of the shekel against the different currencies that will be registered tomorrow at mid-day.

Central bank officials said yesterday that the move was designed to bring down inflation in Israel to European levels of 5-6 per cent annually.

In their view, the price increases of the last few months had largely been a reflection of the weakening dollar against the major European currencies and the Japanese yen. Since the shekel was pegged to the dollar, the declining value of the U.S. currency increased the prices of imports from Europe.

The effect of the measure will be to reduce the fluctuation of European currencies against the Shekel, in comparison with the past year, while introducing a degree of fluctuation between the value of the shekel and the dollar. Until now, the shekel's exchange rate has been kept at about 1.5 to the dollar.

The value of the shekel against the full basket will remain constant, but the values of the individual currencies compromising the basket will change. The rise in the value of one currency, for example, will be offset by a reduction in the value of another against the shekel.

The Bank of Israel will publish a rate for the basket, which will be in range of NIS 1.5 to the basket, as it has been doing for the dollar since the economic stabilization programme went into effect on July 1, 1985. At that time, the central bank began its informal policy of pegging the shekel to the dollar.

Unless the government formally announces a devaluation of the shekel relative to the entire basket, the daily rates of exchange will be determined only by developments in international currency markets. If the dollar continues weakening against the major European currencies, this will be reflected in an appreciation of the dollar in Israel. [passage omitted]

Reportage on 22d OAU Session Proceedings

Leaders Discuss Chad, RSA, Angola

EA301954 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] During last night's debate [at the OAU summit] on political issues, the ANC representative appealed to African leaders to provide assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa (?with the gun) and we will do the rest, the ANC representative said. President Kaunda asked the summit to take stronger action against American involvement in Angola.

The newly elected OAU chairman, Congolese president, Dennis Sassou-Nguesso, briefed the summit on the initiative his government has taken since July last year to bring about reconciliation in Chad and asked the summit to explore all possible aveneues to resolve the Chadian problem in concert with all the parties concerned. Nigeria, which had claimed $8 million for peacekeeping operations in Chad, informed the summit that it had written off the amount. Nigerian Vice President Comdre Ebitu Ukiwe, said we stress that the non-Chadian troops should withdraw from the country and that Chad must not be divided under any circumstances.

President Kaunda requested the chairman of the summit to pursue his effort to achieve peaceful reconciliation in Chad in concert with all the parties concerned. He said that the ad hoc committee on Chad must be reactivated and should continue its work.

Angolan President Speaks

MB301548 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, said in Addis Ababa yesterday that southern African countries must not yield to pressures from Washington and Pretoria; this would weaken African efforts to achieve independence for Namibia under UN Resolution 435 and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa. President dos Santos, speaking at the 22d OAU summit in Addis Ababa, said that intensified South African aggression demands an increase in the defensive military capabilities of surrounding countries in order to ensure the defense of the territorial integrity of each and every state in the area. These efforts are within the framework of the struggle Africa wages against apartheid and colonialism. This is why support should be given to southern African states that are the immediate targets of racist South Africa's warlike policy.

President dos Santos added that there is a growing awareness in Africa that common efforts are not [as heard] needed for the joint solution of problems in southern Africa, especially the decolonization of Namibia and the struggle against the heinous apartheid regime. He said that it is also vital to examine in depth the most effective ways and means to achieve these two objectives.

For President dos Santos, the creation of a Pan-African army is not in fact a solution to these issues; economic, financial, strategic, and logistical problems are so complex that they will only complicate the solution of the mentioned issues. However, he said, efforts on behalf of liberation movements and Frontline States and concerning material and financial aid should be made to strengthen the combative and defensive capabilities of those groups and countries.

President dos Santos said that South Africa has positioned 20,000 men along the border between Angola and Namibia alongside 800 combat vehicles, 120 tanks, more than 350 artillery pieces, including mortars and cannons, and at least 60 air-to-surface missile systems of the (Entax) type. Such movements are usually a prelude to an invasion of Angola.

At the OAU ministerial summit, the Angolan foreign minister estimated at more than $20 million the damages caused to the People's Republic of Angola by South African attacks.

Nigerian Representative Speaks

AB301532 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria says that mandatory sanctions alone can bring down the apartheid regime in South Africa. Addressing the OAU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia yesterday, the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, stressed that the imposition of mandatory sanctions could hasten the process of liberation in the racist enclave. Commodore Ukiwe, who is at the head of Nigeria's delegation to the conference, called on the international community to impose sanctions against South Africa and if that did not work, other processes could be tried. He enjoined African nations in particular to join hands and stop paying lip service to the struggle against apartheid. The chief of General Staff remarked that the burden of keeping apartheid at bay must be that of all Africans.

Also yesterday, Commodore Ukiwe held talks with prime minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the Ethiopian leader, Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam. And this morning, the chief of General Staff received the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma and the secretary general of the Economic Commission for Africa, Prof Adebayo Adedeji. The OAU summit ends today.

Chad Conflict Discussed

EA301617 Nairobi KNA in English 1130 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Jul — Chad last night urged the OAU to pass a resolution asking Libya to remove their troops from Chadian territory. But the Libyan foreign minister denied that there were any Libyan troops in Chadian territory.

The Chadian minister for foreign affairs told the OAU heads of state meeting in Addis Ababa that his country does not have the money to spend on buying arms to fight against foreign occupation because what his people required most was food. Asking the OAU to help to remove foreign troops from his country, the Chadian foreign minister said the OAU should shoulder the responsibility to stop the enmity between Chad and Libya who are condemned by history and geography to live together as neighbours.

The Libyan representative said his country would like to see the return of peace in Chad and charged that there were French troops in Chad. Saying that there were no Libyan troops in Chad, the Libyan representative said it was the French troops who were to withdraw from Chadian territory.

Contributing to the debate on Chad, The vice-president of Nigeria said that as a neighbouring country to Chad, his country would like all non-Chadian troops to pull out of Chad. He said the presence of foreign troops in Chad will arouse an interest of the big powers. He said Chad must not be divided and called on the OAU assembly of heads of state and government to take decisions on what was going to happen in Chad. The OAU finally decided the current OAU chairman should continue to make contacts with the parties involved in the Chadian conflict with a view to seeing how best it can be resolved.

Chad-Libya Committee Reactivated

AB301724 Paris AFP in English 1413 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 30 (AFP) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has decided to reactivate an ad hoc committee to mediate a long-standing territorial dispute between Chad and Libya, sources close to the current OAU summit said here Wednesday.

The committee, which was originally created in 1977, will attempt to resolve the dispute over the Aouzou Strip, along Chad's northern border, which the Ndjamena government says has been illegally occupied by Libya since 1973.

Since then, Libya has extended its presence in Chad, where opposition forces backed by Tripoli control the northern third of the country, Ndjamena charges.

The incoming OAU chairman, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, has for the past two years unsuccessfully carried out OAU-sponsored attempts to reconcile the opposition movement of former President Goukouni Oueddei and the government of President Hissene Habre, which is backed by French troops.

Nigeria callzd here Tuesday for all "non-Chadian" forces to leave the country.

Libyan Representative Speaks

LD301801 Tripoli JANA in English 1716 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, Dulqidda 24, Shahr Nasser 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau declared at the 22nd. African Summit in Addis Ababa that the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on Great Jamahiriyah was a defiance of U.S. imperialism to Third World's nations and governments.

In his address last night to the African heads of states and governments, he said that the barbarous aggression will be repeated against Third World peoples whether by the U.S. or any of its hirelings. He pointed out to the aggression's danger that affected the African Front Line States that came from the racist regime of Pretoria.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau told the African heads of states and governments about the illegal measures the U.S. had taken against the Libyan Arab people and urged other states to follow suite in a desperate attempt to harm Great Jamahiriyah's sovereignty and its stances of principle towards the nations that struggle for freedom and walking out of the circle of imperialist and colonial domination.

He said: "Killing women and children is an act forbidden by international laws and conducts. The African Continent should stand united in the face of U.S. aggression and take measures to curb it".

In his speech he denounced the unholy alliance between the racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa on the one hand and the U.S. imperialism and the Western colonial states on the other against Africa and the Arab homeland.

In his speech, the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau drew the attention of the heads of states and governments of African countries, to the seriousness of the vicious imperialist attack on Africa and Arab homeland. He gave a full account of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on the Libyan Arab people and the strategic weapons the administration of mad dog Reagan used in its aggression and the role of its culprit the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier — Britain — in that failed aggression.

He stressed that the aggression was aimed against a freedom-fighter who loved freedom and dedicated his life to defend the freedom of nations and to support world liberation movements. It was aimed at the annihilation of a people that took the responsibility to back the struggle of nations that suffer the colonialism tyranny and political and economic domination not only in Africa but all over the world.

Egyptian Source Comments

NC302053 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 Jul (MENA) — A draft statement prepared by the Libyan delegation at the current African summit in Addis Ababa on the U.S. raid and what it called the imposition of sanctions by the United States and the EEC against Libya, has caused a stir among the African leaders participating in the summit. This matter gave rise to discussion among the African leaders because it was not placed on the agenda of the Ministerial Council or the summit and was not discussed at either of the two meetings.

Malian President Moussa Traore demanded the withdrawal of the statement and was supported by a number of other delegation heads.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo and chairman of the current African summit conference, declared in connection with the Libyan envoy's speech at the conference that the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement had at thet time come out in support of Libya and, consequently, there was no need for the current summit to take a position on this issue.

An Egyptian source explained that our country's position is well known and that it released a strongly worded statement in April in this regard; there was no need to reiterate this stand because it is clear to everyone. He said, however, that, like other countries, Egypt had reservations about the way this statement was introduced at the summit, without study, discussion, or procedural preparation. He said that Egypt is not in favor of interfering in the domestic affairs of friendly countries, particularly those of the EEC, by appealing or calling for the cancellation of certain economic measures that they adopted in exercise of their full sovereignty.

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Speaks

EA301705 Dakar PANA in English 1325 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, 30 July (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwean Premier Comrade Robert Mugabe today strongly criticised Britain, the U.S. West Germany and other Western countries for their negative attitude towards Africa during the UN special session on Africa's economic crisis.

He told OAU summit in Addis Ababa, the West turned the UN forum into a "lecture hall", castigating Africans for what they regarded as economic mismanagement and inappropriate policies for development. "Must we be lectured that we should privatise? Must privatisation become a precondition for aid? This is what we were told. Some of us are fighting capitalism, which to us represents or means a continued outflow of our economic wealth to Europe", said Premier Mugabe.

He added that: "One sees the emphasis on reform of economic systems as a deliberate attempt by the Western poverty". He urged Africa to refuse to be drawn into a situation where aid was granted along ideological lines and with strings attached.

He said the corruption referred to by the west of Africa [as received] stemmed from their colonial systems and was not unique to this continental alone. "Corruption is a human frailty. It is not an inheritance. Colonialism was corrupt and we have our own share of corruption. They have theirs so why must they lecture to us", he said.

Premier Mugabe said African countries should refuse to discuss their debts and economic problems individually with their creditors. This, he said, would weaken their position and they should negotiate jointly with the West lest their strength was neutralised.

The OAU economic programme had set aside U.S. 128 billion dollars for Africa's recovery. At least 82 billion should come from Africa and the remainder was expected from abroad.

Political Resolutions Approved

EA301943 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In the final day of the 3-day session, the 22d summit of the OAU was considering today economic issues after having discussed most of the political items on its agenda, including the approval of all resolutions on political matters earlier adopted by the Ministerial Council.

According to conference sources, after a day-long closed-door deliberation which was extended until 11 o'clock at night yesterday, the summit accepted all the resolutions of the 44th ordinary session on South Africa calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist regime and singled out the U.S. and Great Britain among the Western countries for strong criticism for their opposition to sanctions.

The same sources said that Ivory Coast and Zaire expressed reservations, arguing that the wording of the resolution was strong against the Western countries and should be moderated to give time to these supporters of South Africa to change their views and also influence the Pretoria regime to do the same. [passage omitted]

Leaders Discuss UN Candidacy

EA301748 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, 30 July — The OAU heads of state and government meeting in Addis Ababa today agreed to support an African candidate for the post of the United Nations secretary general if the current U.N. Secretary General Mr de Cuellar decides not to run for a second term at the end of the year. However, the summit agreed that should the current United Nations secretary general decide to run for a second term then there will be no African candidate for the post.

The heads of state however disputed the recommendations put forward by the OAU committee charged with the duty of nominating an African candidate for the post of the UN secretary General. The committee had been appointed by the heads of state in July last year and composed of two representatives from each of the five regions in Africa. [passage omitted]

So far no African candidate has been proposed for the UN post and no country in Africa has indicated that they have a candidate, the meeting was told. The heads of state decided to wait until the UN secretary general, who is indisposed, recovers and then approach him to know whether he intends to defend his post. In case he decides to run for the post then Africa will support him, the meeting decided.

Saying that in the past the big powers have used their veto to block an African candidate, the heads of state agreed that should Africa come up with a candidate the big powers should be approached to know whether they accepted the African candidate.

Return of Mayotte to Comoros Urged

AB301840 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 30 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has reaffirmed its perennial call for the return of the French-ruled island of Mayotte to the Indian Ocean Republic of the Comoros.

African heads of state and government here called for international condemnation of any French-initiated referendum seeking to overturn a 1974 self-determination exercise over the whole Comoros archipelago which sparked a pro-French seccession by Mayotte.

They demanded the issue be kept on the agenda of all meetings of the OAU, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Arab League and the Islamic Conference until Mayotte's return to the Comoros.

OAU Summit Participants Activities, Meetings

Tanzania Offer to Frontline States

EA301940 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa — Tanzania has said that it is ready to allow the port of Dar es salaam to be used by the landlocked Frontline States which currently use South African ports for their transit goods if these countries impose economic sanctions against the South African apartheid regime. This was said by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in Addis Ababa today in an interview with the *Third World Media* services magazine published in New York.

President Mwinyi said that Tanzania is ready to help the southern African countries that have economic relations with South Africa due to historical and geographical reasons. He said Tanzania could leave the port of Dar es Salaam exclusively to the Frontline States while it uses the ports of Tanga and Mtwara.

Several countries, particularly those of southern Africa, currently use the port of Dar es Salaam. They are: Zaire, Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and Malawi. Prior to his departure for Addis Ababa for the 22d OAU heads of state and government summit, President Mwinyi toured the port of Dar es Salaam to assess the possibility of the port handling increased cargo.

Ugandan Leader Addresses Community

EA301717 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has met members of the Ugandan community in Addis Ababa. In his speech to them, President Museveni emphasized the NRM [National Revolutionary Movement] government's commitment to bring total peace to the whole country. He said that since the NRM took power, there has been tremendous improvement and the culprits are being apprehended every time. He stressed that the government will not leave any room for the lawless people and the NRM is seriously committed to dealing with lawlessness.

On the group calling themselves FOBA [Force Obote Back Again], the president asserted that the NRM government is ready to deal with them because they want to confuse the people. The president went on to castigate the organization and say that sooner or later, some members of that group will have to join the NRM government since the organization is baseless with no cause.

Algeria, Uganda Reach Accord

EA301949 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt][passage omitted] President Museveni has met the head of the Algerian delegation to the [OAU] summit, who is also his country's foreign minister, Taleb Ibrahimi. During their discussions, they agreed to form a joint commission aimed to strengthen trade and economic ties among [as heard] their two countries. They agreed to exchange trade missions. A Uganda delegation is to visit Algeria as soon as possible to explore the resources which should be of Ugandan use. They emphasized the need for cooperation between the two countries and the foreign minister announced that by January next year, the Government of Algeria will send an ambassador to Uganda.

Algerian Receives Leaders

PM301131 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28 Jul 86 p 1

[APS report: "Dr Taleb Ibrahimi Has Talks With Presidents Abdou Diouf and Sassou-Nguesso"]

[Text] Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo, minister of foreign affairs, and personal representative of President Chadli Bendejdid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN, had talks yesterday in his capacity as head of the Algerian delegation to the 22d OAU summit on the eve of that conference in Addis Ababa with President Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and current OAU chairman.

This meeting was attended on the Algerian side by Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee, and minister of water resources, the environment, and forests, and by Algerian Ambassador in Addis Ababa Houcine Msloub, and on the Senegalese side by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi Handed President Abdou Diouf a written message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

Africa's action at the international level in the political and economic spheres, implementing the decisions made by the 21st OAU summit, were the focal point of this meeting.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and President Abdou Diouf also assessed the joint good offices of the OAU and United Nations in implementing the peace plan for Western Sahara. He and the current OAU chairman also discussed the latest events on the Arab scene and reviewed the main questions that will be discussed by the 22d OAU summit and preparations for the 8th nonaligned summit which will be held in Harare soon.

Dr Ahmed Taleb ibrahimi also had talks on Sunday with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Mohamed Rouighi, member of the Central Committee, and minister of water resources, the environment, and forests, and Algerian Ambassador in Addis Ababa Hocine Mesloub, attended the meeting.

During this meeting Dr Taleb Ibrahimi and the Congolese president assessed the political and economic situation in Africa, particularly the developments in the struggle against apartheid, the Namibian problem, and the Chad question. They also analyzed the process of joint good offices by the OAU and the United Nations for the implementation of their peace plan on Western Sahara.

Dr Taleb Ibrahimi and President Sassou-Nguesso assessed the conditions for the success of the 22d OAU summit and reviewed the main points on its agenda.

Angolan President Receives Leaders

MB301549 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, held talks yesterday with the Cape Verdean president, Aristides Pereira. He also met with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Zairian Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo.

This morning, President dos Santos attended a meeting of the five Lusophone African countries. Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa, who is not at the OAU summit, was not at the meeting. However, Mozambican President Samora Machel, Guinean President Nino Vieira, and Cape Verde's President Aristides Pereira attended. The Republic of Sao Tome and Principe was represented by its minister of foreign affairs.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Receives Leaders

EA301021 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, met and held discussions today with the heads of state of Egypt, Niger, and Uganda and the vice president of Nigeria who are attending the 22d summit of OAU heads of state. In a ceremony held at the national palace, the comrade secretary general discussed bilateral and continental issues with President Husni Mubarak of Egypt and General Seyni Kountche of Niger.

With the Ugandan head of state, Mengistu discussed the current situation in Uganda, the atrocities being perpetrated against black Africans by the racist regime of Pieter Botha, the liberation struggle in South Africa as well as Namibia and other international issues. The comrade secretary general also discussed African issues, the international situation, and relations between the two countries with Nigerian Vice President Ebitu Ukiwe.

More Leaders

EA302019 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the WPE, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Gorces, held talks today with three heads of state and one prime minister, who are attending the OAU summit. Our comrade revolutionary leader held talks with Zambian Kenneth Kaunda, Mozambican President Comrade Samora Machel, Angolan President Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi. The meetings were held at the national palace and in the special lounge of the Economic Commission for Africa.

During his meeting with the leaders of Zambia, Angola, and Mozambique discussions were centred on South Africa. They discussed the continuing struggle to topple the racist regime and to replace it with one of justice, equality, and freedom. They exchanged views on the repeated inhumane attacks against the three Frontline States by the racist South Africa regime and also reviewed the major contributions expected from these states in assisting the organizations and combatants who are struggling to eradicate the barbaric regime of Pieter Botha in order to remove this atrocious system. They discussed the vanguard role being played by these states in rendering unprecedented support [to those strugglers]. Our comrade revolutionary leader reaffirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia stands beside black Africans in their struggle for victory.

At his meeting with Sudanese Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi, our comrade revolutionary reviewed bilateral relations and discussed regional, continental, and international issues. Present during the meetings was Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs.

ALGERIA

Fatah Central Committee Member Al-Wazir Arrives

LD291635 Algiers APS in Arabic 1510 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 29 July — Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Khalil al-Wazir] arrived in Algeria before noon today. He was welcomed at the Houari Boumediene Airport by Sadok Zouatin, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee in charge of friendship and solidarity with peoples.

Immediately upon his arrival, Abu Iyad told the national press that his visit falls within the framework of the constant consultations between the two revolutions, the Algerian and the Palestinian, particularly in the current conditions through which the Palestine revolution and the Arab nation are passing.

Abu Iyad said that the Jordanian decision "was no surprise as it is part of a deal being hatched in the region with a view to liquidate the PLO." He added, "there are other plots being hatched that are more serious than the closing down of offices."

Commenting on Bush's current visit to the Middle East during which he hopes to conclude an Arab-Israeli deal, Abu Iyad said, "whatever arguments are cited for the visit, it is an initiative that serves the interests of the Zionist enemy and its allies and is part of the Zionist plan to liquidate the Palestine question. Peres' visit to Morocco was another link in the chain of this plan."

In conclusion, Abu Iyad pointed out that the Algerian initiative to rally all the Palestine resistance detachments together will be one of the topics he will discuss with Algerian officials. He said, "the Algerian initiative has come as a reply to the Arab silence. On this occasion, I want to convey the greetings and thanks of the Palestine people to the Algerian Government and people."

Received by FLN Official

LD292131 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official of the permanent secretariat of the FLN party Central Committee, received today at the party headquarters Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of Fatah. The current Arab situation and its developments were reviewed, with the latest developments in the Arab Maghreb and on the Palestinian arena being the important focal point of this meeting. On the occasion, Abu Iyad reaffirmed his support for the initiative of President Chadli Bendjedid concerning the restoration of Palestinian unity. The meeting was attended by Brother Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples and Abu al-'Iz, PLO representative in Algeria. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

JANA Editor Criticizes U.S. Naval Movements

LD302122 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Jul (JANA) — It has been reported that a number of U.S. vessels arrived recently in Egyptian ports. They are the amphibious warfare vessel *Guam*, the Rapid Deployment Forces vessel [name indistinct], and another amphibious warfare vessel [name indistinct].

The movement of aircraft from various U.S. bases in the area also continues. A group of C-130 military transport planes have been moved to the Italian Aviano base, C-140 military transport planes have been moved to the Turkish air base at Adana, and other C-130 military transport planes have been moved to the Decimomannu base in Italy.

JANA's political editor has commented on these military movements by the administration of the terrorist and child killer Reagan and said they are new attempts of muscle-flexing and a display of readiness to strike Moscow.

He said the Soviet Union, which has always endeavoured to put forward incessantly its peaceful initiatives for the purpose of protecting mankind against the evil of destructive nuclear war, finds itself today facing a new U.S. provocation headed by a megalomaniac mind in the "Black" House.

The JANA political editor saluted the stand of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries which have always persisted in their efforts to safeguard peace, and they have devoted earnest efforts in this direction. He said the United States has been and still is opposed to this because the administration of the child killer Reagan continues its hostile policy and in doing so has exposed the civilizations of the world to total annihilation.

He pointed out that observers are fully aware of the magnitude of this provocative movement and they are certain that this U.S. military concentration is, in fact, directed primarily against Moscow. Thus, the real ugly face of the United States, its hostile filthy activities, its encroachment against the nations of the world, and its destruction of their human gains now that Reagan issuffering from atomic megalomania, has been revealed to the world.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on Southern Rebellion Situation

PM301432 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Al-Mahdi Tells *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*: Juba Is Not Under Siege, Garang Forces Are Resorting to Guerrilla Warfare, and We Will Bring Situation Under Control"]

[Text] Khartoum, *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* bureau Sudanese Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denied that the town of Juba is besieged by forces of Colonel John Garang as claimed by local and foreign media. The truth, he said, is that rebel forces took up positions in the Lado mountain area near Juba after the tribal armed conflict between the Al-Mandari tribe and John Garang followers, most of whom belong to the Al-Dinka tribe.

According to reports received by *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* from Juba, the town was calm last Sunday after the rebel forces attempted to advance and deploy on a hill near Juba. The same reports said that both tribes suffered casualties.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed to *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* that a major part of the current violence in southern Sudan is taking the form of tribal confrontation and guerrilla warfare, that Garang's forces rely on plunder and theft for their supplies, and that there were numerous bloody confrontations between Garang's forces and citizens of these areas on 22 and 23 June.

He said that forces of the People's Liberation Army had launched a sweeping attack on the town of Terakeka, which is inhabited by the Al-Mandari tribe, and killed innocent citizens. The Al-Mandari tribe retaliated by launching a counterattack on Al-Dinka in the town of Juba and asked the government to airlift 6,000 Al-Dinka citizens to upper Nile areas, but the security authorities there managed to contain the security situation.

The day before yesterday Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi told the Constituent Assembly that on 16 July 1986 Al-Dinka forces crossed the river from east to west in a sweeping offensive against the Al-Mandari tribe, which could not repulse the attack and withdrew toward Juba for protection and safety. The attacking forces pursued them to the Lado mountain area north of Juba.

The Sudanese prime minister emphasized that the Sudanese forces are capable of providing security in the equatorial region. He added that the Garang group has managed to persuade some of the relief organizations to give it supplies to be distributed to the people living in areas under its control. He also revealed that there was collusion by the Kenyan Government in this matter but we have tackled this issues with Kenyan officials.

Al-Mahdi emphasized that the Sudanese Armed Forces have confronted the rebel forces and forced them to retreat and that they are capable of facing any military attack under any circumstances. He assured the people of Juba that the supplies situation in the town is most reassuring.

Al-Mahdi attributed the closure of Juba airport to the presence in the area of large numbers of cows belonging to the Al-Mandari tribe which had moved to that area because of the rebel forces' attack on the tribe's area. He added that the Sudanese Armed Forces have begun confronting the rebels.

He said that Garang's forces are militarily incapable of besieging or storming the town of Juba but they mounted this military action to draw attention to themselves as 28 July, the date set for the African summit conference in Addis Ababa, draws nearer. He denied that Juba is in danger of siege or of being overrun, noting that the Garang forces' attack is a punitive tribal attack and is meant to draw attention to them but will not achieve its objectives.

Juba, he emphasized, is not under siege at this time, and a unit of our Armed Forces has proceeded to that position to consolidate security there. He added that he has instructed the general command to issue a statement telling the public all the facts about the recent Juba incidents.

Al-Mahdi drew attention to Garang's attempts to raise the issue of the south at the African summit conference and said that there were some who supported raising that issue. However, he said, we have managed to contain this matter on the grounds that it is an internal affair, and the Sudanese Foreign Ministry has begun correcting the course of our relations with black Africa; I believe that this matter has no chance of being raised at the next African summit conference.

Al-Mahdi told *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* that because of the increasing acts of sabotage by the rebel forces and the deteriorating security situation in southern Kordofan he has paid an inspection visit to the region of Kordofan and discussed means of confronting this subversive activity with the region's security committee and the central command there.

He added: After studying the situation we realized that, like the rest of the armed forces, the command there had several problems. So we increased the size of the central command forces by one battalion to enable them to meet the various security challenges and to confront the saboteurs. We also reinforced the force stationed in the Kaduqli area with two companies. Due to the great shortage of tracked vehicles we hired ordinary commercial vehicles but they expose the troops to many dangers. Because autumn is on the way we have modified this method by purchasing a number of tractors to give the troops more mobility and speed.

He added: As regards local participation we have agreed to create a reserve for the armed forces by returning people with military experience to service and we have sought to strengthen local capabilities through popular administrative participation in the social structure to serve a national interest — namely security.

Al-Mahdi said that the rebels have started a guerrilla war in southern Kordofan and spread fear and terror among the citizens. We, he added, have drawn up a plan for confronting this guerrilla war and for tackling the supplies crisis in that area.

He also said that the situation in Abeiya and adjacent areas was very serious and that is why we have enabled the central command to repulse the aggression.

Al-Mahdi emphasized that the security organs will be used in every possible way to ensure security in southern Kordofan. We, he added, will reinforce our armed forces in these areas as much as possible in order to protect the lives and property of the citizens from rebel attacks.

He pointed out that the rebels now rely to a large extent on guerrilla warfare, but we will defeat this mutiny.

Meanwhile, press reports say that the town of Waw has consumed all its reserves of basic commodities since the rebels blocked all entrances to it. The officials there have appealed to the central authorities and international organizations for urgent relief through an airlift or other means to save the town from starvation.

AFP Interviews Al-Mahdi on Rebellion

AB301626 Paris AFP in English 1223 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 30 (AFP) — The rebellion in southern Sudan can be ended peacefully, Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said here Wednesday, hours before an expected meeting with rebel leader John Garang.

In an interview with *Agence France-Presse* Mr. al-Mahdi said that his government recognised there were "issues of difference" between Sudanese groups, and the most effective way of resolving them was through a national constitutional conference.

He refused to predict the outcome of his meeting with Colonel Garang, head of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, saying, "It takes two to tango. A meeting will take place — we shall see what the outcome will be."

The SPLM has been fighting for three years against a Khartoum government which it says has not fundamentally changed in spite of the overthrow of President Ja'far Numayri by the military in April 1985 and the handover to a transitional civilian administration a year later.

The meeting between the two leaders was orginally said to be planned for Wednesday, but reliable sources said later it would take place Thursday after the Organisation of African Unity summit currently being held here.

Mr. al-Mahdi said that after the elections which brought in his government Sudan now had "a democratic system with better credentials than any in a comparable situation." It respected human rights and differences of opinion, he said, stressing that the proposed constitutional conference would discuss religious as well as political problems.

(The SPLN's rebellion, based in the mainly Christian and Animist south, intensified after General Numayri introduced Islamic sharia throughout the country.

(His successors have not abolished it, though they have moderated its harshest applications, including the amputation of limbs.)

Referring to an attack by SPLM forces on the southern Equatorial province capital of Juba, Mr. al-Mahdi said it was "an exercise in wanton bloodshed" and "a debacle" from a military point of view for the rebels.

"Nothing happened in Juba," he asserted, saying that the fighting took place north of the city. Though the airport was closed, Juba had been supplied with food by convoys form the southwest, he said.

Mr. al-Mahdi said the Sudanese authorities had expelled two nuns which the SPLM had captured after freeing them from the rebels. They had disobeyed instructions not to leave Juba without an escort, he said.

On relations with neighbouring Ethiopia, which Khartoum accuses of supporting the SPLM, Mr. al-Mahdi said they would be governed by the principles of goodneighborliness and the OAU.

He is also scheduled to have talks with Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam during his stay here, but refused to discuss the matter in detail, particularly the Eritrean question.

(Addis Ababa accuses Sudan of approving guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Ethiopian province of Eritrea.)

On Khartoum's improving relations with Tripoli, another source of criticism by the SPLM, Mr. al-Mahdi pointed out that Libya had previously helped the rebels.

Sudan wanted good relations with all its neighbours, as long as they did not prejudice Sudanese sovereignty, he said.

State Council Member Praises 'Victory' in South

JN301108 Khartoum SUNA in English 1056 30 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum July 30 (SUNA) — The State Council has praised the armed forces and described as glorious victory the military operation launched by the armed forces against the rebel forces in Juba town (southern Sudan)

The State Council member Idris al-Banna called on the government and the people to stand firmly behind the People's Armed Forces to enable it to effectively carry out its mission in maintaining peace and transporting relief stuffs to the famine hit areas in the south.

He explained that the People's Armed Forces receive military aid from Saudi Arabia and Egypt within the context of mutual cooperation and an outcome of the prime minister's recent visit to these two countries.

Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile (southern Sudan) are now under the armed forces' control forcing the rebel forces of John Garang to escalate war in the Equatoria region he affirmed.

Juba Airport Reopened; Citizens Reported Safe

JN301531 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Jul (SUNA) — Juba airport was reopened this morning after being completely secured. Major General 'Abd al-'Azim, assistant chief of staff for operations, visited Juba yesterday accompanied by Air Force Commander Major General Khalid al-Zayn and returned [to Khartoum] early this morning after a meeting with Major General Isma'il al-Zayn, commander of the Equatoria Region, and unit commanders. The assistant chief of staff for operations was reassured about the security situation in Equatoria, airport safety, and the armed forces' efforts to safeguard the citizen's souls and possessions.

In another development, Maj Gen Isma'il al-Zayn affirmed that the armed forces are determined to pursue the outlaws to protect the citizens. He noted that contacts have been held with the civil aviation authority so that (?Sudanese) airways will continue its flights to and from Juba. He affirmed that all citizens in Juba are safe and that rumors about the deteriorating security situation are baseless.

Traffic at Juba airport was halted for about 2 weeks because the airport is located in the area of operations of the armed forces, which are fighting outlaw groups north of Juba.

TUNISIA

Two Ministries Merged; New Appointments Made

LD301316 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] This morning at the Presidential Palace in Saqanis President Habib Bourguiba had a meeting with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of (Mansour Skhiri), minister director of the Presidential Office and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

After the meeting Rachid Sfar made the following statement: His Excellency the president has decided to amalgamate theMinistry of National Education with the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and has appointed (Amor Chedli) to this ministry. The head of state has also decided to appoint Abdelaziz Ben Dhia as minister of social affairs. Thus His Excellency the president has [words indistinct] members of the Government. [passage indistinct]

Army Officer Executed on Attempted Murder Charge

LD311319 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] The order to execute by firing squad both Habib Ben Mohamed Rekik Ben Haj Daoui and First Lt Kelani Ben Hamouda Ben Kelani Ouachahi was carried out in Tunis today at dawn. Both were sentenced to death by the Permanent Military Court in Tunis on 10 July 1986, case number 49510, for committing crimes of attempted premeditated murder, which was preceded and accompanied by the robbery of a police station as well as the robbery of some public financial institutions, and taking part in those crimes.

The two condemned men had appealed against their sentences to the Military Court of Appeal, which rejected their appeal. His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba had also refused to pardon them.

CAMEROON

Presidents Biya, Nguema Hold Economic Talks

AB300846 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Economic issues, bilateral cooperation, relations within the Economic Community of Central African States and the Customs and Economic Union of Central African States were among issues discussed by Presidents Obiang Nguema Mbazogo and Paul Biya. The Equatorial Guinean head leaves Douala this morning at 1000 at the end of a 2-day friendly working visit to our country.

Mguema Departs

AB301755 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] President Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea left Douala at noon today at the end of a 48-hour friendly and working visit to Cameroon. The Guinean leader and his host, President Paul Biya of Cameroon, had three rounds of talks covering bilateral cooperation and the review of current economic and political problems facing the African Continent today. In an (?interview with newsmen) before his departure, the visiting Guinean leader hailed the developmental attainment of Cameroon as a good example for his country to emulate. Our special envoy, (George Sang) is in Douala and has the rest of the story.

[(Sang)] The one prominent area in which Cameroon has attained admirable progress in its development drive, President Nguema emphasized, is education — education, with available structures for the training of Cameroon's own senior and executive personnel. An advantage President Nguema saw in this is that such on-the-spot training is invariably and properly adapted to local needs and realities, thus relieving the Cameroonian administrative machinery of financially burdensome expatriates who in some cases, are hardly as perfectioned as the national experts.

Summarizing the [words indistinct] of the bilateral cooperation aspect of three rounds of discussions all along his stay here, President Nguema announced in a delightful tone possibilities he now has to send young Equatorial Guinean students to the various institutions of higher learning in Cameroon.

In the area of public administration, he said: I have wanted a helping hand on administrative reform and I have come to draw further inspiration from Cameroon's administrative structures and [words indistinct]. He expressed the need for regular consultations between the two brotherly countries bound [word indistinct] together by geographical, cultural, and other affinities to reinforce, and at times, orientate cooperation guidelines either between Yaounde and Malabo or within the framework of regional and continental development concepts.

President Nguema said he was particularly amazed by the integration of Cameroonian women in the development process. Answering on preparations for the forthcoming summit of the Central African Customs and Economic Community billed for Bata in Equatorial Guinea, President Nguema implored leaders of the subregion to content themselves with the modest reception structures available when they come to his country.

On the plight of oppressed fellow Africans in Namibia and Azania, the Guinean leader urged African nations to work toward attaining the founding objectives of the Organization of African Unity, that is: the total liberation of the continent. The Equatorial Guinean leader stressed the need to go beyond economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime, emphasizing [words indistinct] quickly and stir up nationalists struggle. He condemned the superpowers for their refusal to pressurize the racists into a negotiated settlement on the constitutional future of Namibia and Azania and uphold, the essence of greater solidarity and concerted action between African nations to come right around the problems of their countries.

All along his stay here, the Equatorial Guinean leader visibly and verbally showed his appreciation for what he later described as the traditional reception warmth of Cameroonians. His host, President Paul Biya, has since been back in the Douala presidential residence from the airport farewell ceremony to them to some other state engagement. [sentence as heard] We will keep in touch.

CHAD

Paris Cites Regime, GUNT on OAU Discussion

LD302300 Paris Domestic Service in French
2030 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Yesterday the 22d OAU summit discussed the Chad problem. [passage omitted] Gouara Lassou, the Chadian foreign minister, did not hide his satisfaction after the debate:

[Begin recording] [Lassou] For the first time the African leaders have quite clearly [words indistinct] a part of Chadian territory and that the presence of Libyan troops on Chadian territory is intolerable. Thus this is a positive step, and we believe it is a beginning, and that we must be patient to get to real decisions. What was in fact decided during this debate is that henceforth the Chadian question is raised in terms of a conflict between Chad and Libya. The summit decided to resuscitate the ad hoc committee which was set up on the issue at Libreville in 1977. For the committee to go into operation the heads of state made it a condition that Libyan troops withdraw from Chadian territory. [end recording]

[Announcer] There was also a rather positive reaction from Facho Balaam, who represents the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] on the margins of the conference, since only the Ndjamena delegation sits at the OAU. Here is the GUNT foreign affairs official; his interpretation of the debate is a little different:

[Begin recording] [Balaam] Ndjamena's objective was to say that there is a conflict between Libya and Chad, and that Libya is occupying the north of Chad. Now what did the OAU decide? It decided to resuscitate a border committee of 1977. We think the problem of frontiers is not a problem which concerns the FAN [Northern Armed Forces], it is a national problem. Thus for us the FAN cannot alone resolve this question of frontiers with Libya. For us it is a national problem. But we think it is a failure for the FAN, because they did not attain the goals they were asking for from the OAU.

[Correspondent (Jean-Karim Fall)] What exactly do you expect from this OAU summit?

[Balaam] We think we are entirely satisfied with this summit insofar as the OAU has again given the Chadian issue to President Sassou Nguesso. We think the crisis is an inter-Chadian crisis and that the process of negotiation under OAU auspices is our wish. [end recording] [passage omitted]

GABON

Presidents Bongo, Sankara Return From Addis Ababa

22d OAU Summit Ends

AB301947 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The deliberations of the 22d OAU Summit ended today in Addis Ababa. The summit was devoted to the situation in southern Africa and the current economic crisis facing the African Continent. The president of Gabon, His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, who attended the summit in the Ethiopian capital, returned to Libreville early this afternoon. The head of state was not alone; he was accompanied by his Burkinabe couunterpart, Captain Thomas Sankara. As expected, the two statesmen talked to the press about their impressions of the 22d OAU Summit. In conformity with the demands of African hospitality, especially that of Gabon, the press, first of all, addressed itself to President Omar Bongo's quest. First of all, Thomas Sankara expressed his views on Africa's support for the liberation movements in southern Africa. Let us listen to Capt Thomas Sankara. [Begin Recording] [Sankara] [passage indistinct]

Opposed to OAU Stand on RSA

AB302025 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, 30 Jul (AFP) — Gabonese President Omar Bongo today in Libreville reaffirmed his opposition to any form of sanctions against Western countries which may not impose sanctions against South Africa.

"I will not follow the OAU in this line," President Bongo stated on his return from the OAU summit meeting in Addis Ababa. He was unable to attend the closing session of the meeting. This, he explained, is due to his heavy work schedule.

"Every country is independent and makes its decisions independently," Mr Bongo added.

"It is necessary to help step up the armed struggle in South Africa," Burkina Faso President Thomas Sankara, who arrived in Libreville with his Gabonese counterpart, said. "This is no longer a matter of choice," he added, stressing the "failure" of several previous actions taken against that country. "We must act in such a way that our brothers in South Africa are able to get out of this daily and barbaric encounter," Sankara further stated.

BURKINA FASO

France Signs Financial Agreements; Donates Vehicles

AB282149 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Acting on behalf of his government, the French ambassador today donated a variety of equipment to our country including a very large number of vehicles. The vehicles comprise 60 Peugeot vans valued at 200 million francs [currency unit not further specified] for transportation purposes; 9 vehicles for the fire brigade, 7 of which are for all types of assistance and 2 ambulances equipped with microwave radios; a mobile power station; and [words indistinct] worth 120 million CFA francs. Also today, we signed seven financial conventions with France and a protocol worth 745 million CFA francs for the purpose of implementing a functional literacy campaign in the Haut-Bassin and Volta-Noire regions, equipping the university library, improving statistical data in the field of animal husbandry, and furthering the primary health care program in the western provinces. France and Burkina Faso also signed a financial agreement for 150 million CFA francs to be used to complete extension work on Charles De Gaulle Avenue in Ouagadougou. This morning's conventions and agreements involve a total allocation of 1.247 billion CFA to Burkina Faso. [passage omitted]

Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Celebration Marked

AB282216 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The activities marking the anti-imperialist month of solidarity with the Korean people ended at Boulsa, Namentenga Province, yesterday. In addition to the cultural and entertainment activities such as film shows, traditional dancing, and popular parties, important political internationalist-oriented actions marked yesterday's ceremonies at Boulsa in the presence of His Excellency Yi Tae-kyun, DPRK ambassador to Burkina Faso, who had come to join in the celebrations with the Namentenga militants. In fact, an imposing monument built by the militants of this province in honor of the friendship between the Korean and Burkinabe peoples was inaugurated by His Excellency Yi Tae-kyun, who also planted a tree as a symbol of friendship. On behalf of all the Namentenga militants, High Commissioner Charles Ware then presented our Korean friends with a symbolic gift and a militant message for the great leader, Kim Il-song. [passage omitted]

GHANA

SFRY Presidency Member Vlajkovic Continues Visit

Addressed by PNDC Member at Dinner

AB301006 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Ghana has declared that it will continue to work with Yugoslavia to ensure that the Nonaligned Movement does not deviate from the goals of protecting developing countries from getting entangled in the superpower rivalry. A member of the PNDC, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, stated this at a dinner in honor of the visiting member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Mr Radovan Vlajkovic, in Accra last night.

Mr Justice Annan said such a commitment has become even more pressing in the face of the present international situation, charaterized by constant threats to international peace and security, inequitable international economic order, apartheid, and racial discrimination. The PNDC member noted that as founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, both Ghana and Yugoslavia have a major role to play in eliminating obstacles to the attainment of world peace, security and progress. He hoped the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare, Zimbabwe, would offer the two countries a unique opportunity to join hands with other member states of the movement to get the Frontline States the required resources to enable them to lend their invaluable support to the freedom fighters in South Africa and Namibia. Mr Justice Annan said the summit should also enable the movement to take practical steps to exert the necessary pressure on the major allies of racist South Africa to fall in line with the international consensus against the South Africa regime.

He condemned Britain especially for her refusal to impose sanctions against the racist regime inspite of the unequivocal conclusion of the Eminent Persons Group calling for the application of further sanctions Pretoria. Mr Justice Annan deplored Britain's behavior which, he said, runs counter to the consensus reached at the last Commonwealth conference at Nassou.

In the process of creating a new form of participatory democracy in Ghana which will involve the broad masses in economic, political, and social transformation of her society, Mr Justice Annan said Ghana has much to learn from Yugoslavia's decentralization policy. He thanked Yugoslavia for her support and assistance to Ghana's economic recovery efforts and said Ghanaians are determined to sustain the momentum that has enabled them record some modest but encouraging gains by making greater sacrifices for a better future.

In reply, Mr Vlajkovic called for the elimination of the sources of tension in the world and for the establishment of a New International Economic Order. He said solutions to problems facing African countries should be the responsibility of the whole international community. Mr Vlajkovic noted that, inspite of difficulties, the Nonaligned Movement continues to gain political and moral strength based on its policy of nonalignment.

Received by Jerry Rawlings

AB302051 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and the visiting member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Mr Vlajkovic, today held discussions behind closed doors at the Castle, Osu. They are believed to have discussed bilateral relations and the forthcoming Nonaligned Movement's meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe. [passage omitted]

2-Man Journalists Delegation Leaves for Prague

AB292146 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] A 2-man delegation of the Ghana Journalists Association [GJA] led by the national secretary, Cabral Blay-Amihere, has flown to Prague, Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists. Mr Blay-Amihere told newsmen at Kotoka International Airport before their departure that during its 10-day visit, the delegation would hold talks on bilateral cooperation and exchange programs between the GJA and its Czechoslovak counterpart.

The other member of the delegation is Kofi Amissah, chairman of the central region branch of the GJA.

LIBERIA

Israeli Ambassador Pledges Agricultural Assistance

AB302311 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli ambassador to Liberia, (Ariel Avsan), has pledged his government's willingness to assist the Liberian Government in the implementation of the nation's green revolution. He said Israel would dispatch two agricultural experts who would be arriving in the country shortly to assist in crop production and in the development of fishing ponds.

An Agriculture Ministry release issued today said Ambassador (Avsan) made the disclosure when he paid a courtesy call on agriculture Minister S. Gblorzuo Toweh to acquaint him with his assignment. The Israeli envoy informed Minister Toweh that while in the country, the experts will carry out research work at the Central Agricultural Research Institute, CARI, in (Zua-Koko), Gbon County. He further disclosed that his government would provide employees of the Agriculture Ministry with scholarships to undergo training in Israel. He expressed optimism that the (?development) of the nation's agricultural sector would facilitate the economic recovery program of the country.

In his remarks, Mr Toweh thanked the Israeli envoy for the gesture and praised the Israeli Government for its continued assistance to Liberia. He also informed Ambassador (Avsan) that his ministry was interested in the establishment of the sector's marketing institution including a (?packing) house for food crops and a canning plant for juices.

MALI

Information Minister on Burkina Faso Conflict

AB302238 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2043 GMT 30 Jul 86

[News conference given by Gakou Fatou Niang, minister of information and telecommunications in Bamako on 30 July — recorded]

[Text] [Niang] Ladies and gentlemen, many of you must have wondered what was the significance of an editorial carried last week on the Malian National Radio and if it was timely. It was on the misunderstanding [words indistinct] on (?hostile) intentions against Burkina Faso which were attributed to Mali. [Words indistinct] on Mali's constant attitude, that is our country, in its march toward progress, (?pursues) understanding with all peace-loving countries of the world, and in particular with those which are [words indistinct] with which we are bound by the bonds of history and geography. Let those who believe that Mali has any bellicose intentions whatsoever be assured that our preoccupations are clear and unambiguous: We must control all factors necessary for the achievement of continued food self-sufficiency for the happiness of the Malian people [words indistinct].

Ladies and gentlemen, Mali cannot wage war against a country which shares the same problems and suffers the same hardships as it does, and above all, a country with which Mali is linked by the Yamoussoukro Agreement. Therefore, Mali cannot disrespect its commitments. [Words indistinct] the president of the Republic reaffirmed this just yesterday in Addis Ababa in an interview he granted to Radio France Internationale [words indistinct].

The reminder is absolutely necessary for us because, currently a vast campaign of disinformation is under way against our country in the regional and international press. The (?imperialist spirit) of this campaign is now well identified. The campaign launched [words indistinct] of barely veiled libelous allegations against our officials [words indistinct].

As you are already aware, the objective of the Malian people [words indistinct] our glorious history shows that they have won a prestigious image that has never been tarnished. This can be evidenced by the double consecretation of the head of state recently by the highest international bodies.

Ladies and gentlemen, let those (?who resort to) defamatory allegations [words indistinct] because Mali's history can stop people with bad faith.

Finally, Mali feels that as the border conflict with Burkina Faso has been submitted to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, it should no longer constitute a source of permanent and untimely agitation or a persistent source of provocation against our countries.

After these clarifications that we have meant to be unambiguous, we will no longer (?answer) [words indistinct] to all verbal and other provocative reports [words indistinct]. Ladies and gentlemen, this is the statement which I wanted to make. Now I am at your disposal to answer any question that you would like to ask me.

[Baba Daga, Malian National Radio and Television] The international and national press is wondering what is happening because for some time now, the Ouagadougou authorities, through their own statements and through the foreign press, have been speaking of renewed tension along the border between the two countries. And throughout this period, we noted that the

Malian authorities have remained silent. Why have they been silent and why are they now breaking this silence? Thank you madam.

[Niang] I can assure you that Mali did not choose silence. As usual Mali chose to respect its commitments — the commitments it undertook at Yamoussoukro. [passage indistinct] But, we noted that contrary to our attitude, an intoxication and provocation campaign has been launched [passage indistinct].

[Mohammed Suda Yattara, *L'Essor* newspaper] Madam Minister, last June, President Sankara reportedly informed the heads of state of the ANAD [Non-Aggression and Defense Aid Agreement] of an alleged Malian military presence at the Mali-Burkina border. Has Mali really (?taken such an action)?

[Niang] [Words indistinct] made its pledge freely to respect these commitments. And the heads of state of the subregion know very well that Mali has always respected its commitments [passage indistinct].

[Mohammed Toure, Mali Radio and Television Service] Madam Minister, *Jeune Afrique*, in one of its previous issues, precisely its issue [number indistinct] in an article written by Charles (Azorve) [words indistinct] in the final verdict of the International Court of Justice of The Hague, Madam Minister, do you not think that this stand could prejudice the court's decision?

[Niang] [Words indistinct] if we believe that the International Court of Justice at The Hague is a competent court and if all the necessary documents have been placed at its disposal, we can only [passage indistinct].

[Name indistinct] Madam Minister, we know that in Yamoussoukro, the ANAD asked both parties to withdraw their troops to a certain limit. Has this decision been respected?

[Niang] Mali, as I said, withdrew to its own territory [passage indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Madam Minister, you have just said that Mali withdrew in conformity with the Yamoussoukro accord. What are the areas involved in this accord? Do they involve the disputed area? And which among the two Malian or Burkina sides is now forcibly occupying this disputed area?

[Niang] First, I would like to clarify the situation. [passage indistinct]

[Abdoulaye Traore, Malian press agency] How is the resettlement of the population being currently carried out along the border area?

[Niang] [Passage indistinct] I can tell you that the resettlement of the population is being carried out freely and without any problem, in conformity with [passage indistinct].

[Zoumana Toure, Malian Radio and Television Service] Could the few concerns expressed by the Burkinabe authorities be the result of the deterioration of the situation at our common border, as was the case on the eve of the armed conflict of last December?

[Niang] I repeat that there is no deterioration in the situation at the border. [passage indistinct].

[Sabako Alfred Kadoa), Malian press agency] Madam Minister, has Mali informed the other ANAD member-countries in order to draw their attention on the [words indistinct] by Ouagadougou authorities?

[Niang] Yes, the Burkinabe authorities informed the ANAD heads of state [passage indistinct].

[Zoumana Toure, Malian Radio and Television Service] Comrade Minister, at the present state of the affair, can Mali summon an extraordinary ANAD session to find a lasting solution to this conflict?

[Niang] The search for a lasting solution is currently being made at the International Court of Justice at The Hague [passage indistinct].

NIGERIA

6th Guard Battalion To Move From Lagos

AB300949 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The adjutant general of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, yesterday in Lagos, said that the 6th Guard Battalion of the Brigade of Guards, Lagos would be moved to Port-Harcourt within the next week. Addressing officers and men of the battalion at a sendoff parade, Brig Nwachukwu said it was the Army's policy to rotate units and to relieve them from their onerous task of guarding the nation's seat of government. He said the movement was not punitive, adding that they had served the nation creditably in the last 6 years. Brig Nwachukwu said that while the barracks of the officers were moving some would remain to ensure continuity. The battalion is one of the three guard battalions based in Lagos charged with providing security for Army formations in the nation's capital.

TOGO

Trial of Three Government Opponents Opens

AB301511 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The trial of those arrested in the subversive leaflets affair opened this morning at the Palace of Justice in Lome. Those who are being tried are Randolph Assi, Abla Randolph, and Gu-Konou Yema, in addition to three others who are being tried in absentia. All of them are charged with the fabrication and distribution of leaflets inciting the people and the Army to rebellion and to the assassination of the head of state.

It should be recalled that it was after the series of bomb blasts recorded in Lome in August 1985 which resulted in increased vigilance on the part of the law enforcement agents that this network of leaflets was uncovered along with a proclamation and the draft statute of a party in Gu-Konou's residence. At that time, 15 people had been arrested, 12 of whom were later pardoned by the president of the Republic and released.

The convicts are defended by lawyers Domenach of the Bar Association of Paris, and D'Almeida, Koffigo, and Akouete of the Bar Association of Lome.

AFP Reports Further

AB301231 Paris AFP in French 1110 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lome, 30 Jul (AFP) — The trial of three Togolese charged with distributing anti-governmental leaflets, who were detained for about 1 year and who may be sentenced to up to a month to 5 years' imprisonment, began on Wednesday in Lome.

On this occasion, the Togolese minister of justice, Anani Mawugbe, gave the reasons why a French lawyer, William Bourdon, who was mandated by the International Human Rights Federation (FIDH) and by the CIMADE [Ecumenical Mutual Assistance Service) has been banned from attending the trial as an observer.

Stressing the presence of another French lawyer, Domenach, beside the Togolese counsels, the minister said that the lawyer Bourdon had not been officially designated by the FIDH whose president, according to him, had turned down the invitation that the Togolese authorities had sent him to attend the trial. [passage omitted]

(In a telegram banning Mr Bourdon, a lawyer at the Paris appeal court, from going to Togo, the Togolese authorities, according to the lawyer, accused him of "taking sides" after an enquiry he made in Lome in January 1986 with Patrick Maisonneuve. It will be recalled that the two lawyers had at the time condemned the prison conditions and torture of Togolese political prisoners.

The FIDH and the Ecumenical Mutual Assistance Service issued a communique on Tuesday, strongly condemning the decision by the Togolese Ministry of Justice, which "is casting great doubts on the regularity and credibility of procedures, and of the trial which is to be held in Lome.")

ANGOLA

Defense Minister Marks 12th FAPLA Anniversary

MB301508 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angolan minister of defense, granted an interview recently in Luanda to national media representatives on the occasion of the 12th anniversary celebrations of the FAPLA. Col Pedale began by reviewing the long struggle waged by the Angolan people for achieve total independence of our country. He recalled that FAPLA was created as a result of changes within the MPLA, then only a movement, and in response to Angola's need for an organized army. Col Pedale exhorted all FAPLA soldiers, noncommissioned officers, officers, and sailors to apply themselves to the defense of our threatened motherland. Col Pedale once again criticized American interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola.

NAMIBIA

Court Hearing on Budget Threatens Government

MB310737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0656 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 31, SAPA — A full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court is due to test legal action today which has the potential of destroying the SWA/Namibian transitional government.

Two Cabinet members, Mr Moses Katjiuongua and Mr Andreas Shipanga, are bringing a court application seeking to prevent the SWA/Namibian administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, from ratifying the appropriation bill for the 1986 financial year.

Mr Pienaar has to sign the National Assembly's legislation by midnight tonight in order to make available funds for the government to continue functioning from tomorrow.

The main grounds of the court application are that the budget allocates money to the second-tier ethnic authorities in terms of SWA/Namibia's politically controversial Proclamation Ag 8.

The applicants allege the allotment of such funds are in violation of the provisions of the bill of fundamental rights contained in the South African state presidents Proclamation R 101, which instituted the SWA/Namibian transitional government on June 17 last year.

Cited as respondents in the hearing are Mr Pienaar in his oficial capacity, and Cabinet members Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Andrew Mathila, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, Mr David Bezuidenhout, Mr Hans Diergaardt and Mr Eben van Zijl.

A ruling in favour of the applicants would mean that no funds will be available to pay salaries of government service officials, doctors, nurses, teachers and many others, or to maintain the running of government services.

Mr Pienar said in a statement last month that if the matter went to court, it would probably mean the end of the SWA/Namibian transitional government, in which event his office would have to resume direct rule of the territory.

"I would hate that," he said, adding that everything possible had to be done to keep the dispute out of court.

Today's hearing brings to a head years of political debate and in-fighting over what critics have termed SWA/Namibia's "apartheid" Proclamation Ag 8 introduced in 1980 by the then administrator-general, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Since the inauguration of the six-party transitional government, Mr Kathiuongua (SWA National Union) and Mr Shipanga (SWAPO-Democrats) have been growing rapdily impatient with efforts to abolish the proclamation.

A constitutional council, representative of the parties in the government, was appointed at the beginning of the year, assigned with drafting a constitution for the territory within 24 months.

But visible indications are that the council has not made progress and a national unity committee was subsequently selected in the National Assembly to accelerate the issue.

Failure to reach consensus in the national unity committee has led to "a panel of experts" being assembled to assist the national unity committee, but recommendation of the panel were rejected earlier this week by some of the partners in the government, particularly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA].

The DTA is in favour of substituting Proclamation Ag 8 principally with a series of adminsitrative districts demarcated on a non-racial basis, but argues that no action concerning Proclamation Ag 8 can be taken until the constitutional council has completed its work.

Today's court application by Mr Shipanga and Mr Katjiuongua is supported by documents prepared earlier by South African counsel, Mr Ian Farlam, SC, and Mr Heremy Gauntlett.

The papers submitted to the SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet last month stated there were sufficient legal grounds for contesting the validity of the budget.

A senior economic researcher of a privately-coordinated government agency, Mr Fanuel Tjingaete, says in a supporting statement that money from the central government was not allocated equitably among various ethnic groups.

There were cettain discrepancies in areas such as health services and education which gave certain population groups an advantage over others, he stated.

The application is to be heard by Mr Justice Johan Strydom, Mr Justice Ken Bethune and Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler.

SWAPO Recounts 'Unprecedented' 27 Jul Rally
EA310857 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Statement issued in Luanda, Angola by SWAPO Information and Publicity Department on 29 July 1986]

[Text] The biggest mass rally in the recent history of Namibia, organized by SWAPO, took place in Windhoek on 27 July 1986 in an unprecedented show of strength by the movement. The rally, attended by more than 25,000 people, including hundreds of whites in another unprecedented show of SWAPO's growing broad support, threatened the apartheid regime to cut off Windhoek from communication with the outside world prior to and during the rally. Telephones, telex, and telegraphic lines of communication were severed to prevent the outside world from knowing what was happening.

The rally was addressed by SWAPO Acting Vice President (Andreas Witbooi). The main theme of his speech was total rejection of Pretoria's puppet show in Namibia and strong condemnation of the reign of terror by the South African Army of occupation in Namibia. He challenged the Pretoria regime to stop stalling tactics and agree to the right of the Namibian people to freely choose their own government through unsupervised independent elections.

The more than 25,000 assembled people waving SWAPO flags and wearing SWAPO T-shirts and badges firmly voiced their support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO, among them were hundreds of whites who also waved SWAPO flags and banners, wore the movement's T-shirts and badges and shouted SWAPO slogans calling for independence now and the removal of the illegal regime of occupation and its puppets.

The 27 July rally is the climax to a series of political rallies that have taken place in recent weeks all over Namibia. There has been a flurry of rallies, meetings and other forms of political activities in places like Windhoek in the central part of Namibia, Tsemeb in the north, Arandis in the west and Karasburg in the south. Thousands of people from all walks of life have been coming out in the open to call for the immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435 and in opposition to the puppet so-called interim government imposed on Namibia by the Pretoria regime.

The cutting off of telecommunication links between Namibia and the outside world is the latest desperate measure by the regime (?in its attempt to impose) a total news blackout about events inside Namibia. For example, a wave of student unrest throughout the first half of 1986 has largely passed unreported in the world media because of Pretoria's imposition of a blanket news blackout. There has been (?broad) strikes at institutions such as the Augustinian college in Windhoek which from February to May was the scene of confrontation between students and colonial police.

This was followed by strikes and boycotts at the Academy of Tertiary Education in Windhoek, at (Velvichia) Secondary school, at (Korihak), lasting from May to June, and (Ongwediva) training college in the north and at other schools in Namibia. The Pretoria regime also (?suffered) a heavy toll in men and material which the liberation struggle is exerting on its army of occupation. For example, over the last 4 months SWAPO liberation forces have shot down 4 South African Air Force transport planes, 2 helicopters, and carried out devastating attacks on 9 South African military bases and camps at (Okahao), Oshakati, Ruacana, Oshikuku, as well as at Ondangua, (Omguelume) Ongwediva, (Nkonko) and Enana.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha, Portuguese Official Hold Talks
MB302003 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1800 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr Azevedo Soares, says his country rejects sanctions against South Africa because they will cause the process of negotiation and dialogue essential for change in the country to fail. Mr Soares arrived in South Africa today on a short visit.

[Begin video recording] [Correspondent Jan van Niekerk]The Portuguese secretary, accompanied by the Portuguese ambassador to South Africa, Dr de Villas-Boas, met with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha. Mr Soares handed a letter from his prime minister, Dr Cavaco Silva, to Mr P.W. Botha. This visit follows recent talks between the Portuguese Government and the Governments of Mozambique and Angola, after which the Portuguese Government expressed its opposition to sanctions. The Portuguese secretary held further talks with Mr Pik Botha this evening.

[Botha — in English] We have discussed a wide spectrum of issues concerning southern Africa and our relations with Portugal.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Can you confirm that you specifically discussed these sanctions?

[Botha — in English] With that [word indistinct] you can take it for granted that I put the South African Government's point of view on this issue to the minister from Portugal. Yes, we did.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Dr Soares, what is your government's standpoint on sanctions?

[Soares — in English] Well, it is well known. We are against sanctions. We don't believe in sanctions. We beleive in dialogue and confidence. We are against violence, and sanctions are not a good way to dialogue and to resolve problems. [end video recording]

7 Reported Killed in Umtata Police Station Attack
MB301646 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The commissioner of police in Transkei, General (Matanga), says three policemen and four civilians were killed in last night's attack on a police station in Umtata. Gen (Matanga) said the attack had been carried out with AK-47's and hand grenades although the granades had not exploded. First reports said five policemen had been killed. Our representative in Umtata reports that witnesses near the police station saw three people with rifles who fired at a police vehicle. The police said the attack had been carried out during a change of duty team at the police station. Gen (Matanga) said seven policemen and two civilians had been injured in the attack.

KaNgwane Official Shot Dead at Home

MB300942 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0936 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 30, SAPA — A leading member of the KaNgwane government was shot dead at the extrance to his home in Kanyamazane township near Nelspruit at the weekend.

Mr Zebulon Kunene, 45, who is chairman of the KaNgwane public service commission, was at home watching television when he got up to answer a knock at the door, a spokesman for the KaNgwane police said.

A confrontation ensued between Mr Kunene and three men at the entrance to the house. Pistol shots were fired which fatally wounded Mr Kunene, the spokesman said.

The three men fled and drove away in a car which was later found burned out in the township.

Mr Kunene's wife, Beatrice, ran out of the house and raised the alarm. She was not hurt in the shooting.

Police are still investigating the attack. The motive has not been established although robbery has been ruled out.

Mr Kunene is survived by his wife and a child. He was also director of the KaNgwane economic development corporation.

Unrest Report for 31 Jul Notes Two Incidents

MB311001 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0953 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 31, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's situation report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"Only two serious unrest-related incidents were reported yesterday. In Siyabuswa, KwaNdebele, a group of about 200 people attacked Ntuli's bar lounge in Kwapashla with stones at 1330 yesterday afternoon. The owner fired at the attackers, fatally wounding Simon Motshwa, 23.

"At 1100 yesterday morning the police found the burnt body of an unknown black man on a soccer field next to 20th lane in Langa, Uitenhage."

COSATU Wins Out-of-Court Settlement on Meetings

MB310509 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2224 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 30, SAPA — COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], paralysed locally since June 21 by an order banning meetings, may now hold meetings after reaching an out-of-court settlement with the state president, the minister of law and order, the commissioner of police and the divisional commissioner of police.

COSATU, which has about 50,000 members in the western Cape, cited these respondents in a Supreme Court application aimed mainly at regaining the ability to function normally.

When the application was called in the Supreme Court today counsel for COSATU asked for the matter to stand down since negotiations were in progress.

Agreement was subsequently reached — including an undertaking from the respondents that they would pay COSATU's costs. The agreement was not made an order of court and the case was postponed indefinitely.

This means that if COSATU experiences harassment the agreement is intended to prevent, they willbe able to reapproach the court on the basis of the papers already filed.

It is clear that COSATU lawyers undertook to be reticent about further details of the agreement in return for the concession meetings and payment of costs.

While the COSATU application did challenge the emergency regulations, specifically the state president's delegation of the power to delegate to the commissioner of police, the application was more limited in aim than those successfully brought in Johannesburg and Grahamstown this week.

On Monday a full bench of the Rand Supreme Court ruled that orders made in terms of the emergency regulations by anyone below the rank of the commissioner of police were invalid.

Yesterday, a full bench of the Grahamstown Supreme Court ruled that only the state president or delegates "specifically" named by him could issue orders in terms of the regulations.

The postponed COSATU application has shed no further light on the status of the order imposed on June 21 by the local divisional commissioner, Brigadier Chris Swart, which gagged 119 organizations — including COSATU — and banned their meetings.

Brigadier Swart's order also imposed severe restrictions on school pupils and on funerals.

Mr Justice H. Berman presided.

Reports List Detainees During Emergency

PFP Reports 4,700 Detained

MB300452 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1957 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 29, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] has added an additional 500 names to their computer at the missing persons bureau, bringing their number of people detained during the emergency to about 4,700.

However, monitoring groups cautioned that the figures were conservative as field workers had difficulty reaching many rural areas and the real figure could be as high as 10,000.

The Bureau for Information has refused to comment on alleged detentions.

Mr Neil Ross, head of the PFP missing persons bureau, said today about 2,500 names were now on their computer, but staff were stilll sorting through hundreds of other names on paper to check for duplications.

There are about another 800 names still to be sorted, excluding the 1,000 people detained in Tembisa and the 700 detained at Nels dairy in Johannesburg which have still to be processed. [numbers as received]

Mr Ross, who returned from a visit to Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Graaff Reinet and Grahamstown on Friday, said an "enormous" number of people had been arrested in Queenstown and Aliwal North. He said the PFP's Queenstown contact reported about 200 arrests.

However, He was unable to get into Oudtshoorn townships and his contact people were not allowed out to meet him.

He said in Mossel Bay students from the University of the Western Cape had been detained during the university vacation.

Families living in Mossel Bay had to travel to George in order to visit detained relatives and the problem was exacerbated in Grahamstown where people had to travel about 150km to East London to get a permit for a visit.

He said that as a result of the disappearance of first-tier leadership, a "skollie [hooligan] element" had taken over the townships in parts of the eastern Cape and in many instances detainees were not political activists.

Monitoring groups said today that detentions were confirmed either telephonically, by a visit from the police, by the issuing of a visit permit and by either telex or written confirmation to a family or lawyer.

Following legal advice a Cape Town newspaper is publishing the names of detainees who have been officially informed by telex or writing as this constitutes authorised disclosure of the name and publication is not longer prohibited.

Cape Town lawyers however reported difficulties in receiving written confirmation from police.

One Cape Town lawyer said he had the names of 124 detainees but only three had been confirmed by the police.

The following detainees' families or lawyers have received written confirmation of their detention: Rodger Barndse of Middelburg Cape; Adriaan Jacobus Beukes (confirmed by lawyer); Rev Leslie Crotz from Mossel Bay; Bernard Hlongwana (confirmed by lawyer); Daniel Hlongwana (confirmed by lawyer); Julias Mpakana, of New Crossroads (confirmed by lawyer); Norman Pietersen of Middelburg Cape (confirmed by lawyer); Rev Hendrick van Wyk (confirmed by lawyer).

STAR Lists 3,402 Names

MB301454 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1449 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 30 SAPA — The Johannesburg *Star* newspaper today published a list of 3,402 names of people either reported mission or in detention, or who have been detained and released — the first such list since the state of emergency was declared in South Africa on June 12. The list was compiled by the Detainees Parents Support Committee, which monitors detentions in the country, and is of people who have been reported to it as "missing" since the emergency came into force.

In its report about the list, *The Star* says it has published the names in the public interest and as a service to readers. The paper says it is legally entitled to publish the names of detainees included in the list "by virtue of the fact that the police have been issued with specific instructions to inform next-of-kin when they detain anyone." This had been confirmed by two Cabinet ministers, the paper says. "In publishing this list *The Star* has been mindful of the fact that informantion about people who are missing from their usual haunts is information which is already in the public domain. There is, of course, no legal restriction on publishing the names of people who have merely gone missing," the paper says. The list represents the situation as it was on July 25 and since then more names had come to light and were not included, says the paper.

BBC Reports Details

MB280824 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 32 Jul 86

[From the "24 hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa, a list of people either detained or reported missing since the state of emergency was imposed last month, has been published by *The Star* newspaper in Johannesburg. It has printed nearly 3,500 names categorized under different towns and areas, but the paper states that this list is by no means complete. For more information about the *The Star*'s list, John (Timson) phoned Johannesburg and spoke to the BBC's Tim (Sowellen):

[Begin recording] [(Sowellen)] Well, the details are very sparse, John, because of the obvious legal restrictions here. What they have done is they have taken up two whole pages in their newspaper, they have given these 3,402 names neatly categorized under the names of the towns and the states and areas where they come from, all in alphabetical order and after each each name, giving the name of the group to which these people belong. These groups, of course, also are banned. And the paper says that it feels entitled to give these names because the police here are instructed by the government to inform next of kin when anybody is picked up. And so what *The Star* is saying is that in fact what it is doing is compiling and annotating nearly for people of the public service what should be public information anyway.

[(Timson)] But how did they actually get these names, Tim? Did they check with the next of kin or what?

[(Sowellen)] What they have been doing is they have been using the numerous monitoring groups which have been set up in South Africa in all the different areas, and different kinds of monitoring groups exist at universities, they exist in social work groups, civil rights groups, and of course among the black people's organizations themselves. And of course whatever sources of information the relatives of people who have been detained, it's been an enormous job, and (?teachers) have been used. It's taken an enormously long time to compile and to manage to clear all this and to assemble it, and it's very difficult to go any further than that.

[(Timson)] Quite. Has there been any official reaction yet from the South African authorties?

[(Sowellen)] No, there hasn't. It's interesting that the official news agency here did actually carry the news of the dispatch and the other news agencies here picked up the sparse detains that we have, so one feels entitled to give out this information. We hope that during the day we may be able to get a litle more reaction,a dn after talking to lawyers, you know, find out a little bit more about some of the names and any significance of the people. And I think it's important to stress that there are probably far more people detained than the 3,400 or so named here. *The Star* says that, according to the monitoring groups I talked to, between 8,000 and 10,000 people are probably either in detention or missing.

[(Timson)] Is it possible that this will set a precedent if not action is taken against the paper?

[(Sowellen)] I think it will probably make it easier for people to try and gather inforamtion. I beleive that another newspaper, later on today, is going to publish the same information and of course any kind of news or information that is leaked out at all here in South Africa is encouraging and of course makes the [changes thought] I think the journalists and the people who are, you know, victimized by the circumstances here feel more confident. [end recording]

Minister Replies to NECC Education Demands

MB301722 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1700 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria July 30 SAPA — Statement by the Bureau for Information on behalf of Mr Sam der Beer, MP, deputy-minister of education and development aid. "National Education Crisis Committee (NECC): The NECC has requested a meeting with me concerning the present measures being applied by the Department of Education and Training to normalise the education of our pupils. "However, the NECC has simultaneously applied for a supreme court order to set aside these measures. It should be pointed out that meetings have already taken place with the NECC in the past. During these meetings the NECC made various demands, many of which were non-educational. Educational issues, however, were discussed and replied to in full.

"Examples of these are the provision of free books and stationery, the establishment of SRC's [students representatives councils] at schools, the repair of damaged schools, corporal punishment, school fund contributions etc. At meetings the department stated its position very clearly, viz. that it remains responsible for offering the best possible education and that it is involved in a continuous programme aimed at equal education opportunities. Ostensibly the NECC has the same broad objectives as the department, namely to normalise education, to raise, standards, to encourage parent involvement and to promote effective communication. There are, however, clear differences of opinion on how this is to be achieved, as is evident from the application for a court order.

"Furthermore, many of the demands made by the NECC during the Wits and Durban conferences are unacceptable from an educational point of view. It is difficult to reconcile the so-called educational objectives of the NECC with many of the resolutions adopted at the Johannesburg and Durban conferences.

"The NECC clearly stated, inter alia, that parents should refuse to be members of statutory parents' committees at schools;

— Teachers should become involved in political activities and influencing pupils politically and sshould stop collaborating with the authorities;

— No school fund contributions should be paid;

— People's education should be introduced to eliminate capitalist norms of competition, individualism and stuned intellectual development;

— Boycott and stayaway actions should be commended;

— The role of the Department of Education should be diminished in our schools.

"It is clear that the NECC wishes to politicise education and to use innocent pupils for ulterior motives. Their political role is further highlighted by the fact that of the 13 resolutions adopted at the Durban conference only 5 had any bearing on education. The rest dealt with stayaway actions, Inkatha, political prisoners, sanctions, Angola etc. Even those dealing with education had a clear political bias.

"It should be clear that the deaprtment will not relinquish its responsibilities towards pupils, teachers and parents, and cannot seek or follow the advice of individuals or organisations that are not primarily concerned with education. It must be stated most emphatically that the present plans of action to normalise education are the result of educational considerations only.

"It became quite clear that the interests of neither pupils nor parent can be served by allowing a situation of disruption and disorder to continue.

"The department has a responsibility towards parents and pupils to ensure that meaningful education is reinstated and that no further disruptions occur. No education department can function properly unless discipline in maintained. Just as parents will not allow their children to prescribe to them, children cannot be alowed to prescribe to teachers or the authorities as to the curruculum, the contents of syllabuses, by whom they should be taught or what the school time table should be. The department is convinced that the measures taken to ensure discipline and the safety of pupils and teachers at schools are fully fustified and, in fact, essential in the light of recent experience.

"Therefore, it is also obvious that the department must oppose the application by the NECC for a supreme court order to set aside emergency regulations aimed at normalising education. Against this background I urgently appeal to parents, individuals and organisations to join hands with the department as partners in education and to make a positive contribution towards maintaining discipline and ensuring that effective education takes place. My door remains open for individuals and groups who are prepared to further these ideals within the educational parameters stated."

U.S. Envoy Meets ANC Officials in Lusaka

MB301909 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The U.S. ambassador to Zambia met with leaders of the African National Congress, the ANC, today in Lusaka in the first official contact between Washington and the South African liberation movement, an ANC spokesman said. The meeting, which took place at the ANC headquarters, involved U.S. Ambassador Paul Hare and ANC Executive Committee members Ruth Mompati, Anthony Mongalo, and Simon Makana.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy confirmed that the meeting had taken place, but refused to provide additional details. The ANC spokesman said Mr Hare briefed the ANC leader on the latest developments in official U.S. policy toward South Africa, which is centered on a rejection of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against Pretoria.

ANC Official Discusses Liberation Struggle

EA301730 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English
to South Africa 1930 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Recorded remarks by Jacob Zuma, member of the ANC Executive Committee; date and place not given]

[Text][Announcer] Compatriots, there is no more doubt today on the concrete validity of the words uttered by the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, Cyril Ramaphosa, on the launching of the Congress of the South African Trade Unions, COSATU, when he told the mammoth gathering that the child had awakened. In fact, since the historic stayaway strike of November 1984, when millions of the workers of our country all over the Transvaal observed 2 days of stay-at-home strike, there has been growing involvement of workers organized actions in community affairs. Since that November stayaway, we have seen a lot of locally organized actions of that nature, like the one organized a few months later by (Pepco) in the Eastern Cape and those organized by popular community organizations in (Bedburg), Warmbad, Pietermaritzburg, and in many other areas.

Those locally organized strikes were followed by the nationally organized one which shook the apathetic apartheid system right to its root. On 1 May this year, about 4 million of our people from all walks of life stayed at home to observe the centenary of May Day, much to the displeasure of the racists and their capitalist allies.

That historic strike was followed by yet another more successful one on the 15th of last month when millions and millions of the oppressed people of country observed the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, despite the imposition of the nationwide state of emergency 4 days earlier. The state of emergency also prompted another day of industrial action which we observed on the 14th of this month. These developments clearly indicate another stage that our liberation struggle has reached.

In analyzing these developments, Comrade Jacob Zuma, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, explained that these events signify a qualitative development and that the working class has finally occupied its rightful position in the forefront of the liberation struggle.

[Zuma] These developments signify a qualitative development in our struggle in our country wherein the working people have come to the forefront in the struggle for the liberation of our country. We always say in our revolution that the working class is the pillar of our struggle. What we have been saying all the time in that regard has become a reality. There has been a combination of the workers struggle at the factory floor and the political grievances at the community level. It is a unique development which has delivered telling blows to the enemy. This development in terms of the intensification of our struggle brings about an important element in the context of the South African revolution. An element that at the final blow, the working class will play a major role in the bringing down of that regime.

[Announcer] Comrade Zuma then went on to look into the state of emergency, which has been in force for more than 40 days now. He said the regime is failing because our people are determined to be free and that despite all the repressive measures, and the arrest of leaders and activists, our people will continue organizing against the system.

[Zuma] Certainly the oppressed people have to continue to organize campaigns against the Pretoria regime so that the Pretoria regime should lift the state of emergency and it should release the detained patriots. All it means is that our people should find even new methods of challenging the regime. Of course, the regime, because of the extent, because of the deepening crisis in our country, it has used, as usual, its prisons and its racist parliament to try to stop the momentum of the struggle in our country. The imprisoning of the leading activists is a direct act of trying to deprive the oppressed people of the leadership at the grass-root level.

This of course was facilitated by special measures that the emergency carry [as heard] from the fascist parliament. In order therefore for the enemy to be in a position to arrest many people, it had to have this blanket kind of measure provided by the emergency so that it will try to deprive the people of their most active activists on the field.

But this does not work out, because the South African situation is a unique situation in its own way, because you cannot think that you can cut the head of the huge body of the oppressed people who are fighting by arresting the leading activists at the time, because, as others go to prison, other leaders emerge. You are faced with the people who have been so oppressed, so repressed, to a point that all of them are no longer weeding one man to conscientize [as heard] them. They have been sensitized, conscientized about the liberation of themselves to a point that, at any given time, they will be on the street fighting all the time, whether the leaders are arrested or the leaders are released. All what it means, therefore, by the regime introducing the state of emergency, it is in actual fact providing more reason for the people to move forward all the time. Instead of, as it imagined, reducing the momentum of the struggle, it is in act helping to fuel the momentum of the struggle.

[Announcer] But, according to Louis Nel, the state of emergency has managed to suppress the mass uprising.

[Zuma] If that was the case, Louis Nel would not have banned media, even their friendly media. They would not have organized reporting to be reported by the brigadiers to the public press. They would be allowing everybody to be in every corner of the country to prove their point. For the mere fact that they have come with this kind of restriction wherein reporting is only through Louis Nel and his officials is evidence of the fact that what he says is a direct opposite of what is happening.

[Announcer] Since the eruption of the current uprising more than 2 years ago, we have seen our people embarking on different forms of community actions. We have seen the consumer boycott which undoubtedly has forced the commercial capitalists to ignore Botha's false propaganda and come to discuss with the leaders of the consumer boycott and, in the process, they have managed to squeeze some concessions from the enemy as it happened in the Eastern Cape [as heard]. Our country has also in the process experienced a series of rent boycotts which have contributed a lot in crippling the puppet community council. This week in Soweto, the enemy and its stooges are threatening to evict millions of our people from their homes because they have not paid the exorbitant rent. We then asked Comrade Zuma to look into the significance of this community action.

[Zuma] These campaigns are part of what the people on the ground have to struggle against. Ever since the South African situation took some qualitative change in the sense that the enemy came with some measures wherein firstly, it was taxing the people directly and secondly, taxing the people through some regime-created institutions and bodies of different types and dimensions. Some of these, for an example, were the Bantustans, wherein you have the [word indistinct] townships being given to some homelands and therefore the homeland people are puppets in an attempt to make their own money to maintain this system, they had to double, in some cases triple, the rent, for an example, in some townships. And then again there was the question of community councils who were also expected to suck the blood of the oppressed people and these are apartheid institutions created by the enemy. It is all for the enemy but it is an indirect kind of exploitation of our people. And, of course, the people had to fight against this because you are faced with the country that is faced with the problems of recession, inflation and, therefore, the unemployment grows.

Alongside with these kinds of problems, then the rent is increasing [words indistinct] and people have to face the kind of situation because they do not have that money which is demanded from them and what else could they do? That is why we have had long period of rent strike and long periods of people saying we are not paying. Of course, there have been the question of consumer boycotts. Again this has become as an important instrument of our people in the struggle for the liberation. It has become very important in this way. Our people are in a position to hit directly to the owners of business in South Africa.

In other words, the very people who in many ways support the government and therefore now take upon themselves the campaign to boycott the white goods in the country in order to indicate, practically to the company owners, that the situation needs to be corrected and I think this has been very much effective. The business people in South Africa, this has been one of the campaigns that have brought some sense into them. Because without that, people always see the struggle from a distance.

Today, the consumer boycott of white goods has actually brought to the white business people a reality of the situation in the country. The situation in the country is not as it is portrayed by the government and therefore it has forced business people, for an example, in some areas to even ignore the arrogance of the regime and then went direct to the oppressed people to negotiate on this kind of a campaign. This has been a direct result of the effect of the campaign.

[Announcer] It has become (?increasingly) clear today that the Western countries, especially the USA, UK, FRG, France, and Japan, are not prepared to fall in line with the rest of the world in imposing comprehensive sanctions against the regime in pretoria. Currently, the British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe is in South Africa on a mission of the EEC to try and nullify the report made last month by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons group.

The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on the other hand, even went on record to say that her country will not be bound by the EPG's report to impose sanctions. This has contributed a great deal to the mass boycott of the Commonwealth games. We then asked Comrade Zuma that now that the imperialists are not prepared to listen to our pleas for sanctions what then should our exploited people do to impose their own form of sanctions.

[Zuma] Certainly it is becoming abundantly clear that we need to deal with the Western countries companies in our country. This is going to be [word indistinct] directly on the question of sanctions against south Africa. We need to organize. We are dealing with a situation wherein the working class, particularly the black working class, has been so organized to a point where it can be in a position to organize a concerted campaign against the Western countries companies in South Africa. If they are not careful and they are not in a position to pressurize their own governments to take the correct stand against south Africa, we in South Africa, we are going to be forced to deal with these companies from the worker point of view, and, of course, our own underground, we have to (?paint) specific attempts into this aspect so that the business owners in the Western countries must feel also, must feel the pain and they will be in a position to pressurize their governments correctly. In turn, their governments will be in a position to isolate the South African Government.

We cannot allow the situation to continue for a long time wherein whilst we are being exploited brutally, killed, in many ways, and people who pretend not to be involved in the Western companies in particular, they are in fact benefitting in the process from that kind of situation. We will have to take a very definite position towards the western countrie's business in South Africa.

This will be one of the campaigns. But otherwise we are going to go to the international organizations of all types to pressurize further, and I think we have been successful to a degree in this regard. (?That is why) the Margaret Thatcher government is seriously isolated at this point in time, together with Reagan of the United States. And this what we are going to be doing. We are not going to leave them and they are going to feel the pain as we take up the issue right inside South Africa.

[Announcer] Botha is being portrayed in the Western world as a reformer who is working very hard to move away from apartheid peacefully along the path of reform. Advocates of this trend cite developments like the scrapping of the pass book system, pass laws and the proposed national statutory council as signs that change is on the way. But the liberation movements led by the ANKNC disagree. Comrade Zuma explains.

[Zuma] Certainly the ANC does not appreciate this and it has no reason to appreciate this. That Botha is a reformer is something that some Western countries are trying to say about the Botha regime because, as we are speaking now, they themselves have admitted that the process of reform that Botha is [word indistinct] in south Africa does not in any way meet the fundamental demands of our people.

If that was the case, we would not be having a problem like the problem of Sir Geoffrey Howe who is presently in South Africa trying to save to the Botha regime. What is needed is the proper participation and full, complete participation of the black population in the decisionmaking process in the country. They would not be doing that they are doing if they actually believed that. I think they say this just because of propaganda. We are not interested in the scrapping of the pass laws or sex laws or whatever, we are fighting for the liberation of our country.

We want the transfer of power to the hands of the majoirty. Even if you attempted to look at the pass laws for a minute, you are still going to have some document which is being issued on the basis of race. It is a thing that we are going to be fighting against again because it does not recognize everybody everywhere in South Africa as a South African at equal level. It recognizes some exclusive groupings and therefore it is an instrument again to further deepen the separation, therefore the policy of separate development in South Africa.

So there is no change, and I think it is clear if we listened for an example to what Pik Botha has said finally to Sir Geoffrey Howe. He said they cannot be pushed beyond a certain point. And this is the basic policy of Botha when he says he is actually coming about with reforms. He is not, for an example, thinking of even a problem, particularly the independent one. He is having some dreams of some federation that this created states by him will come [as heard] [words indistinct] he sees the power sharing.

And we are not interested in that. We are interested in the liberation of our country wherein the majority will rule that country. and therefore we do not even have the reason to begin to appreciate what Botha is doing. And I suggest that perhaps in the recent past they have been saying Botha is reforming and he must be given a chance. But now they are realizing that he is not. The EPG, for an example, is one of the evidence that he is not only not prepared to reform. He is not even prepared to have any discussion.

And therefore with us the issues are very clear. We have no problem about that. That is the reason why this so-called reform to us means nothing. It is just not even tinkering as Sir Geoffrey Howe talked about. Botha has not began to do anything in anyway. We do not need that kind of council and it has been rejected by us.

That kind of council what Botha is trying to do is actually to promote a separate development policy. In that council what he means, for an example, is the homeland leaders, The Bantustan leaders are going to be there, representing their homeland. He has not shifted from that. So we are going to have a situation where the puppets as it is the case with the tricameral parliament [as heard]. We have the puppets from the Indian community and the colored community who are, in any way, voiceless. They cannot say anything. And they are not representing the colored and the Indian community. This is what he is talking about.

PAC Official Views Differences With ANC

MB291912 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Jul 86 p 4

["Focus" column]

[Text] **Addis Ababa — The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] and the African National Congress have over the years clearly indicated that they differ in their strategy for ending apartheid in South Africa, as well as in their policy towards the issue of apartheid in the country.**

In the following interview with the African News Organisation (ANO), the main representative of the PAC, Mr Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, who is currently attending the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa, talks about the main differences between his organisation and the ANC, as well as the nature of the struggle in South Africa as seen through the eyes of his organisation.

Question: What is the basic difference between the PAC and the ANC?

Answer: The basic difference between the PAC and the ANC is that the PAC says that the struggle in South Africa is one of national liberation and self-determination, not of civil rights. Secondly, we reject the concept of multi-racialism in our country.

Question: People simplify the whole thing by saying that the PAC wants South Africa for the Africans, whereas the ANC wants South Africa for all those who live in it.

Answer: Let me explain, when this concept was put in the Freedon Charter that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, then we said: If you say South Africa belongs to all those who live in it, then what is the contradiction in the country? Then the contradiction can only be that there are no civil rights or there is lack of democracy.

Colonialism does not mean that the people, the indigenous people in that country, lose their right of self-determination. What we are saying is that when somebody comes and throws you out of your house, you cannot tell that person: I accept, now let us see how we can share the house. We say: Return the house to the original owner, and then the hospitality will be extended.

So what we are saying is that you must recognise the legitimacy of the ownership of that country. It does not mean that we intend to thrown anybody into the sea. But it is wrong for us to say we recognise the colonialism of our country.

Question: In other words, you do not recognise that there are Afrikaners there who claim that South Africa is their birthright?

Answer: If they say that their birthright is South Africa, then on what basis do they deny the indigenous people their birthright? It is not for us to first recognise the legitimacy of the white man and then say: See what you can do for us. It should be the other way round.

Question: What kind of a future South Africa would the PAC like to see?

Answer: We want a non-racial society. We will guarantee no group rights. We will guarantee individual rights. We do not look at people as green, white or yellow. Secondly, we will establish a democratic society where we will have a one-man, one-vote unitary parliament. And thirdly, we want to have a socialist society based on the concrete conditions in our country, not importation of ideas.

Question: On the setting up of a socialist society based on the concrete conditions in South Africa, do you see any difference between your philosophy and that of the ANC?

Answer: Yes, because the major difference between us is that they still recognise group rights. We do not recognise group rights. We will never concede to group rights because 87.3 percent of the land today in South Africa is owned by the whites.

Question: Do you have whites in your organisation?

Answer: Yes, our first representative, as far back as 1964, to Algeria was a white man. But he came as an individual, not as a group. We do not recognise group interests. For instance, we said to big business — you see big business has been running to Lusaka — What is it that you want to discuss with us?

If you want to seriously discuss about eliminating apartheid, then there is a basis for dismantling. Firstly, big business people do not accept one-man, one-vote in our country. Secondly, they don't accept sanctions. We tell big business: How do you propose to bring down that regime if you do not accept armed struggle? You see, we don't want you to use us to diffuse the militancy of our people.

Question: Given the fact that the liberation of South Africa is actually mounting into a climax, don't you see the need for both you and the ANC to have a united front?

Answer: The PAC is on record and is still on record for advocating principled unity, not only between the ANC and the PAC but with all those forces in the country that have a contradiction with the regime. We say that at this particular moment let us put our differences aside and let us agree on three principles which can form the basis of unity.

First, on the nature of the struggle, that the struggle is for national liberation and self-determination. Two, that it is the people who constitute the vehicle for change and not the regime. You see, your policy follows as a result of that. This was one of the major differences between us and the ANC in the fifties and sixties when they called for a national convention. But we wanted to know who must call for this national convention.

They said it was the regime. We said: If you believe it is the regime that is the vehicle for change, then your policy is to pressurise the regime. But if you believe it is the people who are the vehicle for change, then you organise, mobilise and most important strengthen the fighting capacity of the people. Thirdly, we say that we must conclude that the armed struggle must be the principal form of struggle.

Question: But on that last point there is no disagreement between you and the ANC?

Answer: Oh, there is. Because they are the ones who are pursuing this thing of negotiatio with South Africa. Are you promoting the armed struggle with businessmen? Meeting with Botha's representatives?

Question: Under what conditions would your organisation consider dialogue with white South Africa?

Answer: There is only one item on the agenda. And that is total eradication of apartheid and the handing over of power to the majority. There is no other agenda.

(This report has been cut as the PAC is a banned organisation.)

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN On Black Education

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 July notes that close to 300,000 schoolchildren will be out of school for failing to meet the Department of Education and Training's (DET) deadline to register and says "this unfortunate circumstance will continue a tragedy" that was started after the 1976 Soweto riots, "when thousands of children left the country or lost out on years of schooling." This figure is frightening and will mean that "a whole generation of blacks will be robbed of the opportunity of becoming educated members of the community." The editorial further says that it does not believe that the DET and the government "have counted the cost of having so many unschooled South Africans." "It is the government's responsibility to stabilise the country." South Africa has enough problems and if it is to be "saddled with huge numbers of young people, clearly hurting at what they believe has been unjust action on their lives," progress towards stability "recedes into the unknown." The editorial says it is heartened at the parental involvement and says it is "high time that such involvement becomes an ongoing process. If parents can be allowed total involvement in the education of their children, they stand a better chance of preventing disruptions at school."

CITIZEN on Howe Mission

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 July says "Barring any last-minute changes in attitudes, it appears that Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to South Africa will end in failure," since he has arrived with a mandate to call for the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC "as a first step in achieving dialogue between Pretoria and Black leaders." Yet, Pretoria will only free Mandela and unban the ANC if "they renounce violence unconditionally." The editorial also points out that it is "not just the Afrikaners, or Boers, who are digging in their heels over Mandela and the ANC," but as a weekend poll revealed, "three out of four urban whites are against talks with the ANC unless it renounces violence." Another reason, besides Mandela and the ANC, why Sir Geoffrey's mission is likely to fail, is that he comes to South Africa "with warnings that unless his mission succeeds," sanctions will be imposed. The government cannot "act under duress," and cannot allow any foreign government or group of governments to "dictate its policies." "Encouragement and dialogue is the contribution outside countries can make. Threats and punishments will only put our backs up and make it more difficult for the Government to achieve greater reform."

STAR on Court Ruling

The Rand Supreme Court ruling on a United Democratic Front (UDF) application "delivered another setback" to the emergency regulations, says a page 20 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 July. "It was unlawful, the court found, for emergency powers granted to the Police Commissioner to be passed on to divisonal commissioners." The editorial says that deficiences in the emergency regulations revealed so far "are a serious reflection on the vagueness of the regulations and the lack of care with which they were drawn up." "On issues vitally concerning the liberty of the individual, the South African legal system calls for greater care than that. Ordinary procedures and principles of the law have to be observed even when the emergency regulations confer such sweeping powers on the executive. It is a salutary lesson to the Government, its over-zealous officials — and to all South Africans whose rights are assailed."

STAR on Reopening of Black Schools

A second editorial on the same page says that the "tough deadline" the DET has set for getting black students registered for school was an "unwise" ultimatum since about 300,000 pupils have failed to meet the deadline and a "new problem has arisen out of the cold." All the pupils "excluded from school for the rest of the year and unlikely to find jobs immediately in the depths of the recession, will be on the loose — with extra grievances making them easy converts to the side of those perpetuating unrest." The editorial says that even though the DET has tried hard to eliminate many real causes for grievance, it is "not reason enough for applauding it when it loses patience, abandons negotiation and imposes arbitrary controls that are bound to cause dissension. The DET is urged to "show greater sympathy through applying the back-to-school rule with flexibility."

'Bandwagons' Examined

Joyce Harris of the Black Sash writes on page 20 of *The Star*: "What is to be done about bandwagons, particularly when they are all pulling in different directions?" Harris believes that bandwagons provide a "ready-made escape from constructive thought and a feeling of moral righteousness for those who have chosen to climb on them." The various bandwagons are mentioned, starting with the government's bandwagon which is "hell-bent on preserving white hegemony while recognising that this needs to be disguised within such formulas as the tricameral Parliament. It is also determined to maintain order even at the expense of the law." The bandwagon of the far right, "distressed at what it views as the liberal trend in the Government, is determined to maintain the Afrikaner volk, identity, language, culture and self-determination at any cost." Other bandwagoners see violence as the "only possible remaining strategy for bringing about change," and aim to make the country ungovernable and believe that the "ensuing chaos will contain the seeds of the future they wish to see — one which encompasses their liberation." Harris says that the sanctions bandwagoners "believe that only outside pressure can achieve change and that it must take the form of sanctions." It is a common trait among bandwagoners to "believe that only their particular strategies are the correct ones. Presumably each bandwagon has its own objectives walking or running a narrow, blinkered path, looking neither to right nor left except in anger and rejection." Harris asks whether sufficient thought is being given to the establishment of democracy after apartheid. A "very real danger exists of the replacement of one sort of totalitarianism with another." She says "thinking is not a trait of bandwagoners," since most of them "stop thinking when they climb on." Harris says that bandwagons are divisive, exclusive and breed antagonisms. Instead, bandwagoners should find common ground, define objectives, match means to ends, think constructively, talk together and seek acceptable solutions through a process of negotiation. "The first priority should be to pull all those opposing bandwagons together, to talk, negotiate, compromise and lay the foundation of a democratic South Africa. This would be a constructive move towards the achievement of a just society, with means matching ends."

BUSINESS DAY on Black Education

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 July says: "The slogan of last year, 'Liberation before education', has ended for possibly 300,000 youngsters as no liberation, and no education." The editorial refers to the failure of black pupils to register at schools before the deadline imposed by the DET. "The notion that the country could be captured by making the townships 'ungovernable' was from the start a delusion — a delusion that took root in the minds of the ANC's exiled leaders as a result of their long isolation from the ralities of SA." The editorial says the blame cannot be laid entirely on the exiled leaders since adult black politicians were also "all too ready to use their children as stalking horses." The schools, which were "assiduously fed revolutionary theories from the Left, became the instrument of political protest, beyond the control of any adult authority, black or white." However, "it is surprising that the education authorities showed so much forebearance for so long." The children who have failed to register "will fall irretrievably behind" those children who have kept up their education. "For those who believed the slogans, liberation is not yet, and education — perhaps never."

BUSINESS DAY on Howe Talks

A second editorial on the same page says that British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's talks with the government indicates that the South African diplomatic process "unfortunately appears to be based on talking only to those to whom one wants to talk, and shutting one's ears to everyone else. But — as history teaches — there comes a time when talking to even those perceived as enemies becomes inevitable. And the sooner that happens the more room there is for compromise on both sides."

Barber on U.S. Policy

On page 6 of the *Business Day* Simon Barber writes from Washington that there is in Washington "an unprecedented consensus behind a series of actions aimed at making life for white SA increasingly lonely and unpleasant. This time there may be no blockhouses, scorched earth or concentration camps. Instead the US, and likely its Western and Japanese allies, will seek to make the complaisant majority of whites prisoners of government's policies." Barber explains that when the white minority is faced with "dismal incarceration" it will begin to practice the right to "remove or dissuade an obnoxious and dangerous regime that is destroying the future for its subjects and their children." The economy, however, "will be allowed to continue its steady rot. Aside from a few symbolic gestures like banning new loans or capital flows to SA, no attempt will be made at mandatory sanctions because they are inevitably porous and besides, as Secretary of State George Shultz put it in his testimony last Wednesday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, they would 'dilute the message,' " that "there is no neo-imperialist seeking to take away" the country, but government is doing it by itself with its policies. The senators have realized that the old approach of "seeking to wring sense from Pretoria" with rhetoric and understanding is "no longer politically tenable." "Whatever the mechanics of how the decisions now being taken are put into effect, the tide has turned and 'constructive engagement' with Pretoria is well and truly dead."

South Africans Should Inform Themselves

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 28 July says that unless South Africans "take steps to inform themselves," they "might wake up one day and discover to their surprise that the United States, Great Britain and the European community have united in a concerted sanctions plan against this country." It says that because President Reagan and Margaret Thatcher "are opposed to punitive governmental sanctions which would harm blacks, this should not be taken to suggest that they condone a system which continues to exclude blacks from effective political power." It is becoming "politically suicidal" for Reagan and Thatcher to allow the impression to gain further ground that they are "soft on apartheid," so if after Sir Geoffrey Howe's return from his mission to South Africa, it is found he has achieved nothing, "as the West sees it, the United States is likely to favour carefully-targeted measures against South Africa in concert with Britain and the EEC. It is an ominous prospect. But is as well to know what is afoot."

Thatcher Versus RSA

On the same page Robin Hallett writes from Britain that many British people will wish that South Africa "could be forgotten or better still disappear from sight beneath the waves of the Atlantic." He says that it is an irony that Britain should have as its prime minister "a politician who is clearly perceived to possess greater sympathy towards white South Africa and conversely a greater distance from black Africa than any British prime minister in recent years." Hallett points out that South Africa is "a hard country. The present crisis will drag on and on and there will be no diplomatic triumphs. All the participants will end up as losers. Among those who have most to lose — at least in respect of political reputation — is the present prime minister of Great Britain."

TRANSVALLER on Talks

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans of 25 July says in an editorial on page 10: "South Africa has repeatedly said it is prepared to speak with governments which can make a meaningful contribution towards finding a solution to the country's problems. However, this does not mean the country will allow itself to be dictated to on how to tackle its problems. It is against this background that the visit by British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe is to be welcomed. And it is also for this reason that careful attention should be paid to President Reagan's policy statement on South Africa." The paper says for South Africa, renewed ties and mutual understanding can be of great value, not only during the present time of tension but in the future when things ought to be better. "This is why it is good that South Africa keeps the channels of communication open without allowing our right to self-determination to be compromised."

VADERLAND on Sanctions

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 28 July says in a page 8 editorial that "according to latest reports there are no plans for Mrs Margaret Thathcer to visit South Africa." "It is not important where talks between Thatcher and President Botha take place. However, it is important that influential politicians and business leaders do everything in their power to stop the crazy rush to impose sanctions on South Africa." "Sanctions will be a self-defeating, retaliatory measure that will hurt many and achieve nothing."

BEELD on Black Education

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 29 July asks in an editorial on page 10 whether normal education is possible in an abnormal community. The editorial says this is the question one should ask when one speaks about the DET's measure to ensure continued education in black schools. "Good education comprises a mixture of properly trained teachers, equipment, and good syllabi. Because of the political unrest a situation which cannot be endured any longer has developed at black schools during the past 2 years. Intimidation of teachers and other antieducation action cannot be allowed. There is a danger that a generation of uneducated children could grow up because of the political misuse of education. The DET's first obligation is to ensure that pupils who wish to attend school may do so without intimidation." "Can it be true that there are people who fear that if children attend school normally it could be the beginning of a return to normal community life?"

Reagan Takes 'Courageous Stand'

A page 2 editorial in the Windhoek *Allgemeine* Zeitung in German on 23 July (tentative) says that in his televised speech, President Reagan tried to convey that "blacks in South Africa would suffer the most" if sanctions were imposed. It says that up to now, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has been unable to convince the U.S. Congress of this. Reagan has "shown bravery when making some demands" such as the release of Mandela, a timetable for the abolition of discriminatory laws, dialogue between the government and black groups, and the unbanning of antiapartheid groups. The editorial says "the United States itself set a bad example, when its banks from the onset withdrew their investment, which put the rand under economic pressure." It asks whether there is any difference between this type of political action and the demand for sanctions. The editorial further says that Reagan has "taken a firm and courageous stand — despite all the criticism of South Africa in the West." "By demanding sanctions from morning till night, the West will precipitate what the Soviet Union is striving for in southern Africa — weapons supply and support for the ANC."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Returns From Addis Ababa OAU Summit

MB301935 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has returned from Addis Ababa, where he had gone to attend the 22d summit of the Organization of African Unity. The president has described the Addis Ababa summit as a great success where the heads of state and government talked with one voice. In an airborne news interview with our correspondent, (Khosa Chisonta), President Kaunda said the fruitful discussions at the summit in relation to the application of mandatory sanctions against South Africa and Namibia's independence question were useful pillars to next week's Commonwealth minisummit. The president was met at the airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, as well as other top party and government officials.

ZIMBABWE

Nkala Orders Release of 21 Detainees

MB300543 Harare Domestic Service in Ndebele
0505 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, has ordered the release of 21 detainees from prison. In yesterday's statement he urged all those who have been released from detention to dedicate themselves to unity with the majority in working for the progress of Zimbabwe.